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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

History of Mr. Greeley's Trip to Canada in 1864.

He Enters into Correspondence with the Rebels and is Invited to Canada.

In Return He Invites His Rebel Friends to Washington.

He Misunderstands the Rebels and Misrepresents Mr. Lincoln.

After Placing Mr. Lincoln in a False Position, He Refuses to Release Him.

A Story of Cowardice, Craft and Duplicity.

Does the Country Want Mr. Greeley as a Democratic President?

We have now two documents from the rebel archives—the report of Jacob Thompson, and the report of Prof. James P. Holcombe. The former has already been laid before our readers. The latter is given below. Prof. Holcombe's report relates almost entirely to the Niagara peace negotiations, and we now propose to review as briefly as possible the history of those negotiations, so far as that can be done with the documents given to the public up to the present time.

In both papers from the rebel archives much stress is laid on the effect of the peace conference in 1864 on the then pending Presidential campaign. That the conference did exert a very marked effect, and one favorable to the success of Democracy and the rebellion, was well known at the time, and to no one was it better known than to Mr. Greeley. But to have the fact recalled, and attested by evidence of such high authority, is something which Mr. Greeley, as a candidate for the Presidency, would certainly prevent, if he could. Yet there is nothing in Jacob Thompson's or in Mr. Holcombe's report which is not fully sustained by the records already published, while there is much in those records to sustain the inference that not only did this conference hurt the Union cause, but that Mr. Greeley refused, when appealed to, to allow that injury to be either prevented or remedied. Let us briefly recount the facts.

The first document accessible to the public, previous to Holcombe's report, throwing any light on the conference, was a letter from one Jewett to Horace Greeley, dated at Niagara Falls, July 5, 1864. This letter opens: "My dear Mr. Greeley: *In reply to your note*, I have to advise having just left Hon. George N. Sanders, of Kentucky, on the Canada side." It goes on: "I am authorized to state to you, *for our use only*, not the public, that two ambassadors of Davis & Co. are now in Canada with full and complete powers for a peace." By this letter it is shown that it was in answer to one from Mr. Greeley; that Greeley's letter had covered the same subject matter; that he and Jewett had been made the confidants of the rebel agents, who intrusted important information to Jewett for the joint use of Jewett and Greeley only. The letter further requested a private interview between the rebel agents and Greeley. From Holcombe's report, it seems that Greeley had been invited by Sander's to come to Niagara. It is not clear whether this invitation preceded or followed the letter from Greeley to Jewett referred to in Jewett's letter of July 5.

Jewett's letter, with a subsequent telegram to the same effect, Mr. Greeley sent to Mr. Lincoln, with the following remarks:

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I venture to inclose you a letter and telegraphic dispatch that I received yesterday from our irrepressible friend, Colorado Jewett, at Niagara Falls. I think they deserve attention. Of course I do not indorse Jewett's positive averment that his friends at the Falls have "full powers" from J. D., though I do not doubt that he thinks they have. I let that statement stand as simply evidencing the anxiety of the Confederates everywhere for peace. So much is beyond doubt.

And, therefore, I venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide-spread conviction that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections.

It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace; we ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington has done harm, *which the tone at the late National Convention at Baltimore is not calculated to counteract.*

I entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. *If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the free States, this should be done at once.* I would give the safe-conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, *are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms.* I venture to suggest the following

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT:

1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual.

2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.

3. A complete amnesty for all political offenses, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.

4. The Union to pay four hundred million dollars ($400,000,000) in five per cent. United States stock to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned pro rata, according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its Legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the Legislature aforesaid.

5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their Federal population, the whole now being free.

6. A National Convention, to be assembled so soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how intently the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement and bless its authors. *With United States stocks worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?*

I do not say that a just peace is now advisable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted will, at the worst, prove an immense and sorely needed advantage to the national cause. *It may save us from a Northern insurrection.*

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, President, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, *I insist* that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum. H. G.

We give this letter in full, and we ask our readers to peruse it and Jewett's letter carefully, because they throw a great deal of light on the motives which prompted Mr. Greeley, and on the spirit in which he approached the rebel agents, and also on what the rebel agents themselves desired. Mr. Greeley's letter shows that he was himself completely cowed by the perils that assailed the country; that he had no perception or appreciation of, and hence no confidence in, the sublime courage and resolution of the loyal people, which had found expression at Baltimore in the declaration for "no peace on any terms but unconditional surrender;" it shows that he failed utterly to understand the character of Mr. Lincoln, the deep hold it had upon the people, and the solid basis for the popular affection which existed in the President's unfaltering fidelity and sober wisdom. The letters together show that what the rebel agents wanted first and most was an interview with Mr. Greeley.

To the strange letter of Mr. Greeley, which the President must have read with astonishment and grief, he returned a simple and brief reply, dated the 9th of July. He said:

"If you can find any person anywhere, professing to have *any proposition of Jefferson Davis, in writing, for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union, and abandonment of slavery*, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you, and that if he really brings such proposition, he shall, at least, have safe conduct with the papers (and without publicity if he chooses) to the point where you shall have met him. The same if there be two or more persons."

Our readers will note that this letter required three things: 1, that any persons furnished with safe conduct should profess to have a proposition for peace from Davis; 2, that that proposition should be in writing, and 3, that it should embrace the restoration of the Union, and the abandonment of slavery.

To this Mr. Greeley returned a curt and insulting reply, of which the President took no notice. On the 13th Mr. Greeley again wrote, commencing his letter: "I have now information on which I can rely that two persons *duly commissioned and empowered to negotiate for peace*, are at this moment not far from Niagara Falls, in Canada." Of this statement Holcombe remarks: "We had never written a line or uttered a word to justify such an inference." Mr. Greeley gave the names of the rebel agents (that of Jacob Thompson was one) and requested safe conducts for them. To this, on the 15th, Mr. Lincoln responded in a note delivered by Major Hay, explicitly instructing Mr. Greeley to show the rebel agents his letter of the 9th, containing the three conditions to which we have referred. Mr. Lincoln, also, on application of Mr. Greeley through Major Hay, authorized the issue of safe conducts, to be used only under the conditions already named.

Mr. Greeley then went to Niagara Falls, and opened a correspondence with the rebel agents with the following letter, which, considering all the circumstances, is absolutely inexplicable on any theory of Mr. Greeley's sound judgment or political honesty.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission; that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. *If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed*, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

The essential statement in this letter, viz., that Mr. Greeley was authorized to take the rebel agents to Washington on the terms he mentioned, was the exact reverse of the truth. He was *not* authorized directly or indirectly to do so. On the contrary, he was only authorized to tender his safe conduct on three certain defined conditions, viz., that the persons given it should have a proposition from Davis, that it should be in writing, and that it should embrace the restoration of the Union, and the abandonment of slavery. These conditions he was emphatically directed to make known. Two of them he never mentioned, the other he only indefinitely stated. For this conduct on Mr. Greeley's part, we repeat we can conceive of no explanation.

The reply of the rebels was crafty. They had not the authority Mr. Greeley supposed they had, but they had no doubt they could get it. Would Mr. Greeley be so kind as to get a safe conduct for them to Richmond? Mr. Greeley was again gulled, and telegraphed to the President the request of his rebel friends. Mr. Lincoln, weary and disgusted with the whole affair, sent on Major Hay with an open letter to deliver to the rebels in Greeley's presence, repeating exactly the conditions contained in the President's letter of the 9th. The rebels affected to get angry, declared the President had been offering to receive them, and then imposing impossible conditions, relieved Mr. Greeley of responsibility for failure, thanked him unctuously for his "solicitude," and threw the burden of blame on Mr. Lincoln.

There it rested during the long and trying political struggle for Mr. Lincoln's re-election, on the issue of which depended the salvation of the country. Every copperhead, every sorehead in the land accused Mr. Lincoln of double-dealing on the question of peace, of imposing novel and vexatious conditions, and of refusing advances when they were offered. Mr. Greeley saw this and knew it. The President appealed to him for permission to publish the whole correspondence, omitting only the portions expressive of his despair in the Union cause. He refused, and the great-hearted Lincoln wrote to a personal friend: "I have concluded that it is better for *me* to submit for the time to the consequences of the false position in which I consider he has placed me, than to subject the *country* to the consequences of publishing these discouraging and injurious parts."

The view taken above of Mr. Greeley's course is amply confirmed by Holcombe's report, which we give in full below. By this it will be seen that Mr. Greeley's inclination for peace on liberal terms was made evident to the rebels early in June, 1864; that he was invited by Sanders, as Ben Wood, Jerry Black and others of that stamp had been, to meet the Confederate agents at Niagara, and was ready to do so; that, in suppressing the instructions of the President, he placed that gentleman in an utterly false position, calculated to "nourish" in Confederate breasts "hopes of compromise;" and that he fully approved and undertook to forward a journey of the rebel agents to Washington, from which they themselves hoped for the greatest advantages to the rebel cause.

Holcombe's report is as follows:

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, C. S. A.:

SIR: I desire to submit to you, as the head of the Department to which I am directly responsible, and under whose control they should, if possible, have been conducted, the history of certain transactions in which I was engaged while in Canada, but which did not fall within the scope of the duties assigned me by the President. I will not here repeat the reasons which have been communicated in previous reports for protracting my stay in the British Provinces. During the interval of leisure which this delay afforded me, I was practically associated by my friends, Messrs. Clay and Thompson, with themselves in the execution of their more comprehensive and delicate mission.

SANDERS' PART.

In anticipation of the arrival of these gentlemen at Niagara, but, as I believe, without their previous knowledge or sanction, Mr. George N. Sanders, then residing in that part of Canada, invited a number of citizens of the United States, supposed to be hostile to the existing Administration, to visit the Falls and interchange opinions upon the condition of the country and the great question of peace, with the prominent Confederate gentlemen who were expected to spend a portion of the Summer at that place. Such conferences being entirely legitimate under the construction which Messrs. Clay and Thompson (no doubt very properly) placed upon their powers and duties, I had no hesitation in meeting the public men who came to the Falls, and expressed a desire for my society. That point being the most convenient and eligible for the transaction of my own business, I remained there during the whole period of my stay in Canada, and thus had opportunities of more frequent and extensive intercourse with these gentlemen than either of my friends, one of whom, Mr. Clay, made his head-quarters at St. Catharines, the other, Mr. Thompson, at Toronto.

WHO WENT TO SEE THE REBEL AGENTS.

Besides a crowd of less distinguished persons, I saw during the course of the Summer (in some instances repeatedly) Gov. Hunt, of New-York; Messrs. Leigh Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State; Mr. Buckalew, Judge Black and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania; McLean, of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*; Weller, of California; Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and Col. Walker, of Indiana. We received messages from other gentlemen, such as Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pendleton, of Ohio. Before Mr. Clay and myself had reached Niagara, Mr. Thompson had seen Mr. Vallandigham. The impression which had been made upon my mind by what I learned from these gentlemen, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, as to the temper of the Democratic Party, and especially of the people of the North-west, and the prospect of any action in that section favorable to our cause, I shall state in another part of this report.

MR. GREELEY ATTRACTS THEIR ATTENTION.

Certain editorials which appeared in the New-York *Tribune* early in June, connected with intimations from our friends in New-York, induced a hope (which with me has ripened into an abiding conviction) that the *able editor of that influential journal entertained opinions upon the subject of peace much more reasonable and moderate than those of the Republican Party in general.* For this reason neither Mr. Clay nor myself (Mr. Thompson being in Toronto, and taking no part in these conferences, except with one or two gentlemen who visited him in that city) discouraged Mr. Sanders from sending such an invitation through a third person to Mr. Greeley as he had sent to others, to come to the Falls and see us.

MR. GREELEY WILLING TO VISIT THEM.

Mr. Sanders soon reported that this suggestion was most kindly received by Mr. Greeley, but that he expressed a preference for Washington as a place of meeting, and desired to know if we were willing to go there. It did not occur to us, as we had no doubt from what had subsequently transpired was the fact, that Mr. Greeley supposed we held any *quasi* diplomatic position. We have never written a line or uttered a word to justify such an inference. The anonymous publications, attributing to us conversations in which various terms of peace and reconstruction were suggested, had no shadow of foundation in truth.

CHARACTER OF JEWETT.

This impression of Mr. Greeley most probably arose from the ignorance, folly or knavery of Colorado Jewett, who was the medium of communication between Mr. Sanders and himself. Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement of our ingenious friend, Dr. Mackay, in his letter to the London *Times*, that we laid a trap to catch Mr. Lincoln. Had we suspected any delusion as to our true character, or the informal nature of the proposed conference, it would have been promptly dispelled. In considering the propriety of accepting the suggestion of Mr. Greeley to visit Washington, we most deeply regretted that it was impossible to submit the question to our own Government for its decision.

There seemed to us, however, upon reflection, no doubt as to the line of conduct which would advance the interests of our country. The good to be accomplished by such a visit would, in our judgment, have greatly overbalanced any mischief that could result from it.

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECTED TO GAIN BY MR. GREELEY'S HELP.

The publicity of our presence in the United States, with the sanction of its Government, *must have imparted a mighty influence to the cause of peace by the free discussion it would have authorized and invited.* The opportunities of general and unrestrained intercourse might have been improved so as to secure an insight into the temper and policy of the Administration, the views of leading public men, the spirit of the people, *and the resources of the country.* Under this conviction, we authorized Mr. Sanders to signify to Mr. Greeley our willingness to proceed to Washington, upon the tender of an absolute and unconditional safe conduct from the President of the United States. When Mr. Sanders submitted the note to us, which appears first in the printed correspondence, we found that he had, most unexpectedly, associated his name with our own in the proposed visit. There were serious objections to this association, but believing Mr. Sanders to be a sincere and zealous friend of the Confederacy, thinking that on this occasion his peculiar talents might render him useful in acquiring the information we desired, and feeling that if the safe conduct was tendered his wishes on this subject would be entitled to some consideration, we permitted the note to be sent without correction. It is, however, incumbent upon me to add that, with all proper respect for Mr. Sanders, he was at no time taken into my confidence, nor, I believe, into that of Mr. Clay.

WHAT MR. GREELEY OFFERED.

In a few days we received a letter from Mr. Greeley advising us of his arrival at the International Hotel, on the American side of the Falls, and tendering us a safe conduct to Washington and his own escort, upon the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and desired to visit Washington in the fulfillment of our mission. Mr. Clay and myself were so deeply impressed with the grave responsibility which would attach to any action we might take on this communication, that we telegraphed to Col. Thompson to meet us at St. Catharines and unite in our deliberations. While I can only report the reasoning which led my own mind to its conclusions, yet I may add that the response which was made to Greeley received the approbation of Mr. Thompson, as well as of Mr. Clay and myself. Our most obvious course was to have informed Mr. Greeley that he labored under a strange delusion, both as to our character and our wishes, and that we could only meet him as private citizens, and for an informal interchange of opinion. This course, however, as I thought, would have given the party now in power in the United States the means of defending itself against the charge which was used with most effect by its political adversaries. Neither the present nor any other *Republican Administration* can secure the same degree of public support in the prosecution of the war on a policy of confiscation and emancipation, as on a policy which looks simply to the restoration of the Union. Mr. Lincoln was reproached with an unwillingness to make peace on any terms short of the subjugation of the States of this Confederacy, and the utter overthrow of their peculiar social system, and a consequent indisposition to ascertain the sentiments of the Southern people, for fear they might profess a readiness to submit to the authority of the United States on more reasonable conditions. Although no proposition for peace which did not concede our absolute independence would have been entertained by us for a moment, it did not seem to me wise to give our enemies the moral and material benefit to be derived from a position they were not honestly entitled to occupy.

HOW MR. GREELEY'S LETTER WAS CONSTRUED.

Had we returned the answer which has been suggested, the friends of President Lincoln could have appealed to the letter of Mr. Greeley as a proof of his willingness to open negotiations on the most liberal basis. That letter wholly abandoned the attitude which the Government of the United States had maintained since the secession of South Carolina, and to which, according to the declaration of Mr. Seward in his recent speech at Auburn, it has returned of "no negotiations with rebels in arms." It expressed a readiness to open negotiations, and attempt to settle through diplomacy the questions which had been so long in vain submitted to the arbitrament of war. It did not even announce that the restoration of the Union was an indispensable condition of peace, but proffered a free and untrammeled conference. Had the correspondence closed at that point, it must have added strength to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and thus increased its capacity to carry on the war. Within our own borders, it would have nourished the delusive and dangerous hope of a compromise with our enemy on terms consistent with liberty and self-respect. A renewed pressure would have been brought to bear on the President to send Commissioners to Washington with the view of opening negotiations, at the hazard of fresh indignities to the Confederacy.

WHAT THE REBELS DESIGNED.

In framing our reply to the letter of Mr. Greeley, we endeavored to shape it so as to compel such new developments from Mr. Lincoln as would disclose the true policy of his Administration, or such an adherence to the position assumed in that letter as would enable our Government to act upon it with safety. This purpose was fully accomplished in calling forth the celebrated document, addressed "To whom it may concern." No paper probably ever produced so great a revolution of public sentiment in the same space of time. Although a gross delusion as to the extent of their recent military successes has induced a reaction and secured the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, it is destined to exercise an enduring influence for good. It has permanently weakened and distracted the war party of the North, and there is much reason to hope that before many months intervene it will wholly deprive it of Democratic support. However this may be, it has united and animated our own people more than any political action of our adversaries since the commencement of the war.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE CANVASS OF 1864.

It has been suggested that the effect of this correspondence, by rendering probable the defeat of Mr. Lincoln at the polls, was unfavorable in the North-west by repressing a growing tendency to revolution in that quarter. This was, no doubt, to some extent, its temporary effect, but it has worked no injury to our cause. The revolutionary element has been hitherto too feeble to be employed in our service with any advantage. Before this correspondence took place our sanguine friends in that region had fixed upon various periods of revolutionary outbreak, but they were deferred at their own instance from time to time, as the conviction gradually dawned upon their own minds of the extent to which they had exaggerated their strength. From all the developments which have since been made, I am satisfied that no explosion could have taken place previous to the election, which would not have resulted in permanent injury to our cause. The North-west is not now, and, without the systematic and possibly long-continued application of the agencies which control the popular mind, may never be ripe for revolution. But it is fermenting with the passions, out of which revolutions have been created. In Illinois, Indiana, and possibly Ohio, a majority of the population are hostile to the present Administration. The recent election furnished no evidence to the contrary, for, with a large body of the peace party, McClellan was held in as much odium as Lincoln himself. The bitterness between these hostile factions is intense. The one has received from the other every outrage which the strong can perpetrate on the weak. It would be a fatal mistake, in my opinion, to abandon all effort to separate this section from the United States, because no results have as yet been achieved commensurate with our expectations. The hope of closing the war by negotiation has been extinguished. Our resources are diminishing more rapidly, for obvious reasons, than those of our enemy. To keep alive such a degree of apprehension as will lead to the concentration of large bodies of troops to repress insurrection within their own limits, will, of itself, be an important diversion in our favor. We should employ money and talent without stint, to give this brooding resentment the proportions of anarchy and civil strife. Let us preserve our communication with our friends in the North. Warned by our past experience, let us introduce arms more gradually and cautiously, as far as practicable subsidize leading Presses, and through the ordinary channel of newspapers, as well as of campaign documents, enlighten and influence the public mind. Enlist public men of character and influence, whose principles and sympathies are with us, by indemnifying them against the hazards to which bold and decisive action may expose them. With arms, leaders, and an opportunity, we could strike a deadly blow.

It is proper to add that I have expressed only my individual opinions, and do not know to what extent they would meet the concurrence of Messrs. Clay and Thompson.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16, 1864.

Here ends a plain, concise, but fully-accurate recital of Mr. Greeley's peace conference. Does it show him fit to be President of this people? Especially, is he fit—he, the slave of ambition and vanity and the dupe of flattery—to maintain in the Presidential chair the honor and interests of the country against the rebel Democracy, by whom, if by any, he must be elected? They frightened and fooled him in '60 and '61; they fooled and frightened him again in '64. Will they, or will they not, control him, if they can make him President now?

THE KUKLUX.

A Republican Ratification in Savannah Attacked—Large Numbers Wounded—Greeley's Friends the Assailants.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 30.—An attempt was made here last night to break up the Grant ratification meeting. The hall was surrounded by several hundred armed men, who fired into the hall. The firing continued for half an hour from without and within. Several hundred shots were discharged, and a large number were wounded. The police were unable to control the mob.

INDIANA.

A Democratic Leader Out for the Republican Ticket, National and State—Sentiment in Southern Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—Hon. Jason B. Brown, a Democratic State Senator, and the acknowledged leader of the party as a member of the Legislature during the past ten years, delivered a speech, today, at Medora, Brown County, in which he announced that he had severed his connection with the Democratic-Greeley combination, and came out squarely for the Republican National and State tickets. Mr. Brown is a resident of the New-Albany District, represented in Congress by M. C. Kerr. As a leader and orator, he is a man of influence, and his course is significant as an indication of the feeling of the Democracy of Southern Indiana.

At Terre Haute the Irishmen have organized under a resolution that they will do all in their power to defeat the Democratic tickets at the Fall elections.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Vigo County, will address the Grant Clubs of this city to-morrow night. A very large meeting is anticipated. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, makes a speech to the Democrats the same evening.

WATERTOWN.

Enthusiastic Republican Ratification Meeting—The Grant and Wilson Club.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, July 30.—The Republicans had a splendid Grant and Wilson ratification meeting, last evening, in Washington Hall, to hear Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica. The hall was packed with enthusiastic Republicans, notwithstanding a heavy rain just before assembling, and many people were turned away for want of room to enter. Mr. Roberts held the close attention of the sea of upturned faces for two hours in a speech of telling effect, and unanswerable argument. This is the opening meeting of the campaign for Grant and Wilson, and was a grand success. The Grant and Wilson Club here is a strong organization, numbering between seven and eight hundred, and is well officered. Alexander Campbell, President; John C. Knowlton, First Vice-President; Orin C. Frost, Corresponding Secretary; A. D. Slover, Recording Secretary; E. M. Gates, Treasurer, with an Executive Committee of nine, headed by Senator Norris Winslow. A large glee club furnished soul-inspiring music, and the brass band never tires. Watertown is awake, and old Jefferson will show she is neither tired or bewildered in well doing.

BINGHAMTON.

Broome County Aroused—Enthusiastic Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting—Over Four Thousand People Present.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, July 30.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in Broome County assembled here this evening. Speeches were made by Gen. C. H. Van Wyck and Hon. E. H. Prindle. More than 4,000 people were present. The call signed last week by more than 1,450 people is daily extending.

FRANCE.

Subscriptions to the New Loan—Queen Victoria Condoles with the Duc D'Aumale on the Death of His Son.

PARIS, July 30.—M. Goulard, Minister of Finance, today announces to the Chamber of Deputies of the Assembly the result of the subscriptions to the new loan. The Minister stated that the books showed forty-one and a half millions of francs as the aggregate amount subscribed.

LONDON, July 30.—Queen Victoria has telegraphed the Duc d'Aumale, expressing her sympathy for the death of his son, the Duke of Guise.

Her Majesty says: "I have suffered as a wife; and I suffered as a mother when the Prince of Wales was in a dying state. I know, then, what your grief must be, and believe me I share in it greatly."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Three Hours' Session of the Geneva Board—Adjournment till Monday.

GENEVA, July 30.—The Board of Arbitration met at 1 P. M., and, after a three hours' sitting, adjourned until next Monday, to give time for the consideration of special questions which have arisen.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

The Situation on the Eve of the Election.

Ethan Allen's Jail-Birds at their Task.

How the Democratic Scheme of Fraud is Worked.

Extraordinary Activity Displayed by Both Political Parties.

Republican Confidence in the Result of the Contest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, July 30.—Grave fears are still entertained of what effect the machinations of Wood and Blumenberg, in pursuance of the instructions of Ethan Allen, may have upon the vote of the State. It is not known what these instructions were, but there is no doubt about what these men are doing. There has been a division of labor—Wood taking the arrangements for challenging under his supervision, but, of course, doing none of it himself, as it must be done by a citizen of the State. Blumenberg may also have been posting verdant Democrats how the thing can be worked, but he has separated from Wood, as he was seen alone at noon today in an exceeding nervous condition, as he is conscious a close watch is being kept upon his movements. It is believed that his special mission is to make away with registration books, but so far as has been ascertained he has not yet succeeded in abstracting any of them. At Weldon he was betraying himself to the most casual observer; he was forcing himself into conversation with everybody, and announcing himself as a native of the place, which was an evident falsehood. The whereabouts of Wood are not known, and the fact that he has not been seen for several days causes the only anxiety that is felt for the result of the election.

REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE.

Confidence, has, however, been greatly increased during the day. Cheering indications have been returned from many parts to which Col. Young's circular telegram was sent yesterday, that Republicans are fully alive everywhere to the crisis, and will not permit themselves to be disfranchised by captious challenging. It is now thought that the Republicans cannot be swindled out of more than 5,000 votes by this Tammany trick, and that even with this loss they will still carry the State by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. Letters continue to be received from every quarter of the State, showing large Republican gains from the registration of voters who have heretofore remained at home, as well as accessions from the ranks of the more moderate Democrats.

A HOWL DISPOSED OF.

A great howl is being made about the letter from Bishop Hood to Senator Pool, which has been published, in which it is said that 800 negroes have been registered in the Fifth Congressional District. This letter is entirely genuine, as it was picked up by some Democratic sneak-thief out of Senator Pool's waste-basket after it had been carried from his room. Its statements are wholly true, but the assumption that its 800 are fraudulent is as base as it is groundless, as all these men are legal voters, who have heretofore been kept from the polls by the Kuklux. If the Democrats could have stolen all the letters from every part of the State containing similar statements received by Senator Pool, they would have been dumbfounded. They must have got an idea of the contents of some of them, as it is impossible today to get bets out of them here, notwithstanding the activity of Wood and Blumenberg.

HOW THEY DO IT.

They are desperate, however, and here today have kept up the challenging fraud, marking the names of many citizens who have always voted heretofore unquestioned. Saturday, the register in one ward, in defiance of law, went off with the book and refuses to permit registration at all. Several negroes, who were determined not to be disfranchised, went to his house, but finding he was not at home, tracked him to the woods outside of town, where he was hiding, and compelled him to register them. This incident is a fair sample of the desperate measures being resorted to for the purpose of making North Carolina speak for Greeley on Thursday. They will hardly accomplish that result, but fears are entertained that the bitterness they are engendering will cause serious disorder.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

No one expects election day to pass without bloodshed; and I have heard it estimated that, taking the whole State, there will be at least 100 serious affrays. Republicans are counseled only to stand firm for their rights, and will in very rare cases be the aggressors in the affrays.

THE REPUBLICAN CIRCULAR.

In order that the spirit of the instructions may be seen, I append the circular sent out today by J. C. L. Harris, Secretary of the Republican Committee:

"Democrats and so-called Liberals are desperate; they are conscious that defeat stares them in the face. Consequently, fifteen or twenty thieves, penitentiary convicts, detectives, ballot-box stuffers, men of the blackest and most damnable character, have been sent to this State for the purpose of intimidating voters, stuffing ballot-boxes, destroying the registration lists, stealing and destroying registration books; lastly, to captiously and without warrant of law challenge a sufficient number of registered voters to delay voting on election day, and thus prevent Republicans from voting. Reliable information enables me to say that a systematic attempt is on foot to captiously and illegally challenge Republican voters in such numbers as will prevent hundreds from voting. This is a dying attempt of the Democrats to carry North Carolina. These men are convinced that a free and fair election will result in a glorious Republican triumph; hence fraud, intimidation, dishonest and dishonorable means are to be used to prevent Republicans from voting, and in this way thwart the will of the people, and introduce the infamous practices of the Tammany Democracy of New-York City into elections in this State. Evidence of villainy is mountain high. It must be detected and defeated. I call upon every man, especially Republicans, who reads this paper, before the election is over to see to it that every legal registered voter exercises his right of suffrage. Call upon the poll-holders and judges of election to disregard captious challengers. Watch the polls; take down the name of witnesses to every effort at intimidation and captious challenging, to be used hereafter. A free and fair election will defeat the Democrats. See to it that every Republican votes."

MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

The Republicans continue enthusiastic. Everywhere today immense meetings have been held. That at Warrenton was addressed by Fred. Douglass, Hon. C. L. Thomas, and Col. T. L. Hargrave, candidate for Attorney-General; that at Stanley was addressed by Gen. Brogden, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Gen. Harriman, of New-Hampshire; at Alamance, Hon. Samuel F. Phillips made a powerful argument. At Oxford, Newbern and other points to-night great meetings were held. The Democrats have also had several meetings, the principal being at Concord, where Schurz repeated his funeral oration over the Democratic Party, assisted by Parson Thomson and Walker, the carpet-bagger Governor of Virginia. The party had just come from Charlotte, where the Democratic newspaper had spoken of Gen. Harrian as "so-called" and "self-styled," and had thus expressed its sentiments on another subject:

A BLAST FROM A GREELEY ORGAN.

"We hope to see the day when the whipping-post will be again set up in North Carolina, and villains and rascals, white or black, get their deserts on their bare backs. An honest man does not fear the whipping-post. The Puritanical Yankee can kill his wife, or children, or father, or work poor white children, without any quivering of conscience; but when you talk to him about the whipping-post he rolls his eyes in horror at such 'barbarism.' Miserable hypocrites! How can they escape everlasting punishment?" This paper is hot for Greeley.

Thus the fight approaches its close. Never did army in line of battle feel more confident of victory than do the Republican hosts of North Carolina to-night. But for the Blumenberg gang, with instructions from New-York, that victory would be crushing. As it is, these jail-birds may succeed in saving enough of Democracy to re-form its lines for November. From all we have heard up to this hour they can scarcely do more. E. C.

Confirmation of the Stealing of the Lists—Whose Money the Unscrupulous Knaves are Spending.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The news of the stealing of registration lists in North Carolina by Wood and Blumenberg, Mr. Greeley's carpet-baggers, is authenticated by information received here. In Halifax County, where the negro majority is about 2,000, the lists have, it is said, been stolen. This is a new species of fraud invented by Tammany for the latitude of North Carolina. Wood and Blumenberg have plenty of money, and there is little doubt it comes of a subscription of $10,000 to the Liberal Republican Committee by A. T. Stewart. A gentleman who claims to have seen the letter is positive about its contents. He says Mr. Stewart enclosed a check for $10,000, and told the Committee, if it should find itself sorely pressed, to draw on him for $10,000 more. If this statement does Mr. Stewart injustice, it is much to be regretted; but it comes directly from the Liberal Committee head-quarters, and comes with the stamp of truth.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Sayles J. Bowen's Slander Upon the President Disposed of—He is Convicted of Falsehood by Himself.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A letter is published here from an attorney, W. A. Cook, Esq., in reply to Sayles J. Bowen's letter in regard to the I-street house. Mr. Cook was intimate with Bowen at the time of the transaction, and drew up the release of the property to Gen. Sherman, and took it, in company with Bowen, to the President and Gen. Sherman, and also to be recorded. Cook gives a history of these transactions, with which he was connected, and then adds:

"The *World* some time afterward contained an article severely reflecting on the President in connection with the transaction alluded to in Mr. Bowen's letter. He promptly drew up a reply, vindicating the President from the censure of the *World*, with the intention of publishing it. The publication was incidentally delayed until it was deemed unnecessary to publish it. It was in my possession till a few months ago, when he requested me to send it to him, and in company with Mr. Wm. E. Nott I left it at his residence. A copy of it may hereafter be found among my papers."

The *Chronicle*, which has heretofore been a supporter of Bowen, this morning turns against him and charges him with the very things that it defended him against when he was running for Mayor the last time there was a Mayor chosen.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Emigrant Passengers Killed—The Train Runs Into a Wash-Out—List of the Killed and Wounded.

BROOKVILLE, Kansas, July 30.—A passenger-train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, going west, yesterday morning, met with an accident at Coon Creek Station, over 100 miles west of here, by which five immigrant passengers were killed and several employes of the road injured. Among the killed was Miss Ann Riley, and among the injured were Mr. Kidder, express messenger, and a baggage-master named Wallace. The cause of the disaster was the destruction of a bridge by a "cloud-burst."

DENVER, Col., July 30.—A terrible accident occurred at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 113 miles east of this place. The westward bound passenger-train, consisting of two sleeping-cars, one first-class and one second class coach, and the baggage and express-cars, ran through the bridge over Coon Creek. The entire train, except the sleeping-cars, was wrecked. Five persons were killed outright. A number were wounded, some of whom will probably die. The killed were all in the second-class car.

The killed are: John Berger and wife, German emigrants; they leave two helpless children. Susan Riley, from Ireland, on her way to relations residing here; a German girl, name unknown, niece of Berger; John Sodergrist, residence not stated.

The wounded are: Marie Leschvenbar, aged eight years, hip badly crushed; John McLaughlin, train boy, seriously; Edward Manville, of Hannibal, Mo., slightly; George Wallace, baggage-master, seriously; —— Burgess, mail agent, —— Cutler, express agent, both slightly.

As soon as the news of the accident was telegraphed to Denver, a special train with surgeons and nurses was sent out, and every possible care will be taken of the injured. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a water-spout bursting over the creek and washing out the supports of the bridge.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

One of the interesting events of the Congress was Dr. Bellows' address on the "Life and Labors of John Howard." It was an exceedingly impressive and eloquent oration, and was well received by both the foreign and English delegates. The Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Manning, presided, and said a few most earnest and admirable words in a quiet, penetrating tone, which reached the furthest corner of the great hall. This example of a Catholic prelate taking part in humanitarian movements is one which the American Romanist clergy would do well to ponder upon. Dr. Bellows touched the key-note of the Congress: Humanity—mercy toward even the guilty, as the means of his reformation.

There is a prevalent tone in England now—and it was heard often in this Congress—that the duty of justice to the criminal is to punish, not to reform; that philanthropy has been overdone, and more barbarous and deterrent punishments are needed; that the prisoner is often treated better than the virtuous unfortunate. No doubt, in this last objection there is some force, but the proper remedy would seem to be to treat the pauper better, not the prisoner worse. The truth is, society, and, above all, society in England, cannot get off by coolly handing over the criminal to punishment, and saying, "He has chosen crime; let him take the penalties!" When one thinks of the hundreds of thousands of human beings in London and every large English town who have never had any fair chance in the world; who have lived packed in tenement-rooms and amid nothing but examples of vice; who have had no education and no opportunity for any; who have been from birth starving and poverty-stricken, amid mines of wealth, and have been started in life without a single advantage in their favor—it seems anything but the proper tone in English gentlemen, who have received everything from fortune, to coolly hand over these on their first offence against law, to bitter penalty, and say that first of all "punishment is to punish." When society has first done all her duty to the outcast, she may begin to say "justice first, and reform afterward!" Besides, all who argue for enlightened systems of punishment and reform, maintain that it is more profitable to society to turn the criminal out from prison a better man than he entered it, than merely to make him suffer.

Punishment under any aspect is deterrent to evil-doers, but society has more to gain by preventing each criminal from continuing in evil courses, than by attempting to deter others by extreme penalties. One of the worst features in the criminal classes of all countries, is the incessant repetitions of certain crimes by the same persons. Light punishments, with no reformatory influences, and too severe and barbarous penalties, both tend to produce the *recidivistes*, or "revolvers" in crime. England has been immensely impressed by a recent decrease in the crime of garroting, owing to flogging being administered for it. The connection of the two events, as cause and effect, is by no means certain. But if the relation is real, it is of little importance in the science of punishment. On the broad scale, brutality of punishment makes brutal crimes, or is associated with them, and tends to repetition of crimes. The human being is brutalized under them. He comes out from the prison harder, more bitter against society, less virtuous and with less hope than he went in. He is a worse man, a poorer citizen. The "cat" or the treadmill breaks down his hope and his self-respect, and he has nothing after his release to sustain him against temptation. He violates the law again because the spring of his mind is crushed, and crime is almost natural to him.

Under the English system and under the necessity the prison directors feel, of excluding profitable industrial labor, the number of repeaters of crime is fearful. Fearing to burden the outside producers by cheaper prison productions, they burden them in another way by heavy taxes for prison support.

The British delegates were amazed to hear from Gen. Pillsbury, of Albany, that he had carried on various prisons not only without expense to the public, but saving a handsome surplus for permanent purposes, and that in his experience, teaching a man a trade saved him from repetition of crime. Similar experiences from Massachusetts, of self-supporting prisons, were detailed, and produced a deep impression.

Count Solloberb, Director of a large prison in Moscow, stated that in three months he could give a man a trade; that the prisoner became better under it, and out of the thousands he sent forth annually, less than one per cent. repeated their offenses, or came under the law again.

The *Times* has recently reported the death of an aged man in Edinburgh, who had been convicted 350 times. The Liverpool Magistrates report that during six months in 1871, their borough jail received 390 prisoners, each of whom had been committed at least fifteen times, and four of whom seventy times or upward! And yet all the English journals in commenting on this Congress, speak in a tone of quiet congratulation of their admirable prison system, and seem to have not an idea of its defects. The *Times* (July 16) even alludes to the British prisons as "mainly self-supporting," which is absurdly incorrect, as every well-informed journalist ought to know. The earnings of all the prisoners in England are stated, on good authority, to be less than a shilling a week.

THE IRISH PRISON SYSTEM.

This admirable reform in the prison system, which was considered by the delegates from the Continent and America as the greatest advance yet made in the science of punishment and reform, was evidently not received with much enthusiasm by the majority of the English delegates. The social science people, who convened the Congress, would hardly give Sir Walter Crofton a hearing. Under this system the prisoner, on his first committal, is put on low diet and in solitary confinement for some three months, with no labor, or merely drudge-labor. In this condition his mind is thought to be brought into a proper condition to consider his offenses, and to understand the features of the treatment to which he is about to be submitted. When this first probation is finished he is placed in the first stage of imprisonment, where the duration of his sentence will in part depend on the "marks" he receives for conduct, industry and subordination. Here he is permitted also to earn a certain "gratuity" every week. Marks are given for industry in school as well as at work, and there are three "classes" in this stage, through which he passes step by step. Under this method the convict is placed day by day under the same influences which stimulate men in the outer world. He is not alone submitting to severe penalty; he has hope; he can improve his condition by his conduct and his industry; he is learning a remunerative employment; he is saving for himself afterward or for his family; he is brought daily under mental and moral instruction; all his best faculties are called out.

If he chooses to be mulish and ill-behaved he goes back to his dull, monotonous round of penalties, and serves thus his full time. But even this is not enough under the Crofton system. The prisoner's virtues may be too mechanical. He is now placed where more is left to his self-control. He is put in the "intermediate prison," where more is intrusted to his own responsibility, and he is more at liberty. The most remarkable instance of this is at Lusk, near Dublin. Here seventy men are employed in the open fields under only five warders, in severe labor, and returning to confined quarters. They can easily escape or overpower their keepers. Yet there is almost never a run-away, and a magistrate (Mr. Cobbe) living near by, states that in twelve years these convicts have never committed an offense in the neighborhood. They are often sent to Dublin on errands, and they are allowed besides their gratuity a small sum every week to spend as they choose.

Should they at any time disobey orders, they must return to the former stages of punishment. This year of confinement is thus a constant test of their self-control. The value of the "marks" to them may be judged from the fact that a sentence of fifteen years can, by perfect conduct, thus be reduced to ten, and of seven years to four. After this year, the convict goes forth under a "ticket-of-leave," which leaves him under the supervision of the police, and makes him liable to return to his full sentence, if he commit any offense. This portion of the system has undoubtedly not been well managed in England, and has created some of the prejudice which exists against the whole reform. In Ireland, however, it has worked admirably, and the numbers of the convicts fell from 3,933 in 1854—the date of its introduction—to 1,228 in 1871.

There are some elements in this Irish system which could be improved, undoubtedly—as for instance, the too great aggregation of convicts on Spike Island. But on the whole, it is the greatest step yet made in the science and practice of penology.

A TRAVELER.

THE LEONARD-STREET FIRE.

The Fire-Marshal's Investigation—List of Insurances.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon was busily engaged yesterday in making a thorough investigation into the origin of the fire which resulted in the total destruction of the Union Steam Sugar Refinery in Leonard-street, on Monday. A number of witnesses, including the engineer and the watchman, who were in the building when the fire broke out, were examined, but their testimony, though showing how the fire was discovered, failed to throw any light on the manner in which it originated. The investigation will be continued.

Below will be found a complete list of the insurances of the Company on their stock and machinery:

	Stock.	Machinery.
National, of Bangor, Me.	....	$2,500
Commerce, of London	....	5,000
Insurance Company of Rhode Island	$5,000	....
Relief	5,000	....
Hartford	2,500	....
Kings County	5,000	....
Hanover	2,500	2,500
Etna of Hartford	5,000	5,000
Union, of San Francisco	2,500	....
Firemens' Fund	2,500	5,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000	7,500
Mechanics' and Traders'	....	5,000
Globe	....	5,000
Eagle	....	5,000
Boston	2,500	2,500
Commercial, of Cleveland	5,000	....
Springfield, of Massachusetts	2,500	....
Adriatic	2,500	....
Pennsylvania	2,500	2,500
Hoffman	2,500	....
Imperial	5,000	7,500
Atlantic	....	5,000
St. Nicholas	....	2,500
Gerard	....	2,500
Queen	5,000	....
Sterling	2,500	....
Lafayette	2,500	....
American, of Philadelphia	2,500	2,500
People's, of Worcester	2,500	2,500
Tradesmen's	2,500	....
Jefferson	2,500	....
Bowery	....	5,000
Clinton	....	5,000
American	....	2,500
Star	....	2,500
Importers' and Traders'	....	2,500
Pacific	....	2,500
Niagara	5,000	....
Empire City	....	2,500
Metropolitan	2,500	2,500
Shoe and Leather, of Boston	....	2,500
American	....	2,500
Total	$100,000	$100,000

The building, which belonged to the estate of the late Wm. Curtis Noyes, was valued at $50,000, and will prove a total loss. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the east-side wall of the building fell on the roof of the tenement-house No. 74 West Broadway, crushing into the apartments of M. Fromme, whose family were asleep at the time. The members of the family had a miraculous escape from serious injury and death, and although the contents of the apartments were utterly wrecked, no person was injured. Superintendent Macgregor, of the Building Department, was notified of the unsafe condition of the walls, and they will either be utterly demolished or shored up so as to render them safe.

The Knife and Bludgeon at Work.

At a late hour on Monday night George Schmitt, of No. 808 Third-avenue, and Frederick Kimball, of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, became engaged in an altercation, at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, during which Schmitt stabbed Kimball in the right arm and thigh with a large bladed pocket-knife, inflicting severe wounds. Kamball was taken to his home, and Schmitt was locked up.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Albert Lipp, aged thirty-two, of No. 255 Third-avenue, while standing in front of his residence was assaulted by a man named Brookhouse, who stabbed him in the neck and back with a large knife, causing severe wounds. Lipp was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman and sent to Bellevue Hospital. Brookhouse escaped, and is still at large.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, during an altercation between Henry Decker, aged thirty-eight, of No. 35 Chrystie-street, and Edward Becker, of No. 112 Canal-street, Decker was severely beaten about the head. He was attended by Police Surgeon Saville and sent to his home. Becker was not arrested.

James Dunn, aged Fifty-eight, of No. 330 East Eleventh-street, and Patrick Hanley, aged forty, of No. 340 East Eleventh-street, quarreled yesterday morning, and Hanley struck Dunn on the head with a branding-iron, causing severe wounds. Dunn was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay and was taken to his home. Hanley was arrested and locked up.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning John Burns and Stephen Maloney quarreled at their residence, No. 150 East Thirty-ninth-street, and during the fracas which ensued Maloney stabbed Burns in the left hand with a carving-knife, wounding him severely. Maloney was arrested.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrick Derwin, aged thirty-five, of No. 338 East Eleventh-street, and Patrick Hughes, of No. 113 Meadow-street, Hoboken, became engaged in a quarrel while in the liquor-store of James Fulton, No. 340 East Eleventh-street, and during a scuffle which ensued Hughes drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Derwin in the left breast near the region of the heart, inflicting a serious wound. Derwin was taken to his home and Dr. Shepperd was called to attend him. Hughes was arrested by Officer McArdle, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and locked up.

Sane or Insane—Were the Jurors and Doctors Deceived?

It will be remembered that in the Spring of 1871, William Chambers was put on his trial in Kings County for the murder of a Mr. Voorhis, a prominent builder of Brooklyn. The prisoner was defended by Mr. William F. Howe, who successfully interposed on his client's behalf the plea of insanity. On being acquitted, Chambers was sent to the Lunatic Asylum by order of Judge Joseph F. Barnard, and there he has since remained. At the last term of the Court of General Sessions, a similar case to that of Chambers came up for trial, in which James Burns was charged with the murder of Patrick Halloran in the "Gothic" saloon in the Bowery. In this case also, Mr. Howe was counsel for the prisoner, and again successfully interposed the plea of insanity. Burns, on his acquittal, was also sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Yesterday, Mr. Howe appeared before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and upon petitions of both Chambers and Burns, in which each swears not only that he is sane now, but was sane at the time of trial, moved for writs of habeas corpus to bring up the prisoners on a motion to discharge them, on the ground that the Court was without jurisdiction at the time of trial.

Judge Pratt granted both writs, making them returnable this morning.

ENGLAND.

The End of the Session—What is Spiritual Intimidation?—Home Rule in Ireland—Rise in Prices.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

The end of the Parliamentary session is already in sight, and weary legislators are beginning to draw breath and to think with pleasant expectation of the moors and the mountains, of Swiss glaciers and Italian skies. The 10th of August is fixed for the prorogation, the "massacre of the innocents," as the abandoned bills are called, and members of both Houses are already preparing for their departure. Some of them, indeed, are already on the wing. The House of Lords presents a beggarly array of empty benches. Its work for the year is practically over. It must still go on meeting, as a matter of form, and pass bills sent up from the Lower House, through their final stages. But its sittings will now be little more than formal. Possibly, however, there may be a short debate on Monday on the treatment of Dr. Hooker, of Kew, by Mr. Ayrton, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. Lord Derby has undertaken to bring on the question in the interest of Dr. Hooker, and Mr. Ayrton has not much chance of mercy from their Lordships. Sir John Lubbock, the banker and author of a well-known work on "Pre-Historic Man," is to raise the question in the Commons, of course on the side of Dr. Hooker. On Thursday next the great fight over Justice Keogh's judgment on the Galway election is to come off in the Lower House. It is said that the Government will not propose a motion of their own, but it is difficult to see how they can avoid doing so, and it is probable that at the Cabinet Council today one will be agreed upon. The feeling here is very strong against the priests, and so far in favor of Keogh, but those who know anything of the man and who recollect his antecedents as originally a protégé of the priests, and a satellite of Sadlier, the unscrupulous adventurer, who poisoned himself some years ago on Hampstead Heath, are not very much charmed by the association of political freedom with such a champion. I understand that Cardinal Cullen has communicated to the Government that he has no objection to the priests being prosecuted, but would rather desire it, in order that the calumnies of the Judge may be refuted. It is tolerably certain that if the priests are prosecuted no Irish jury will be found to convict them.

WHAT IS SPIRITUAL INTIMIDATION?

That the priests broke the law in this instance is clear enough; but they will certainly be wiser next time, and it is difficult to say how far spiritual intimidation can be dealt with by law. An interesting controversy or triangular duel on the subject is going on between an able writer in the *Pall Mall*, who is understood to be Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, the late legal member of the Indian Council at Calcutta; Prof. Beesley, and one W. R. Greg, who is officially at the head of the Government Stationery Office, but who is best known, under his initials, as a keen and vigorous controversialist. The first of the three began by laying down the law that the Catholic priests are quacks of the same kind as gypsy fortune-tellers, and should be treated to the same summary justice. The State, he argued, had an absolute right to determine the limits within which any Church should be free to act, and it was necessary that spiritual threats should be prohibited by law. Prof. Beesley, as a positivist, felt bound to stand up for the freedom of "organized public opinion." He could see no difference between the warnings of the priests, that if electors voted in a particular way they would expose themselves to the vengeance of Heaven, and the predictions of Conservative alarmists, that the election of a Radical candidate would lead to the ruin of the country. There ought, he held, to be perfect freedom to advise and warn electors as to the consequences of their votes. "W. R. G.," admitting that the despotic authority of the priesthood was excessive and injurious, and ought to be checked, pointed out the difficulty of defining spiritual intimidation so as to bring it into the same category with the intimidation of a landlord who threatens to oust a tenant from his holding, or of a man who threatens personal violence, and suggested that the only way to deal with the Catholics was to regard them as the subjects of a foreign Prince, and take care (he did not say how) that they should not acquire a predominant influence in Parliament. In his last article, Mr. Stephen seems to hit the right nail on the head. If the advice given, he says, is bona fide advice, it is legal, but advice which is a command in disguise would be illegal; and the question would therefore be whether the voter were put in fear of a consequence which depended on the will of his class leader, or whether he was really advised. No doubt there is an obvious distinction between saying to a man, "Don't go that road, for the ford is swollen, or the bridge broken down, or there are robbers in ambush, and you will come to grief," and saying, "If you go that way, and not this way, as I tell you, I will pitch you into the river or put a bullet through you." But this does not quite settle the difficulty as to the intimidation of the Roman Catholic priests, who would, of course, maintain that they had been threatening nothing on their own account, but only explaining what they believed God Almighty would do. If, they would say, we believe these people are on the way to hell, is it not kind—is it not our duty—to warn them in good time? The whole subject is surrounded with difficulties, and the worst that can happen will be that an ultra Protestant panic should be raised, and that any attempt should be made to tamper with religious and political freedom for the sake of fighting the clerical despots with their own weapons. A few days ago a meeting of the chief English Roman Catholics, including Archbishop Manning, Mgr. Capel, the young Duke of Norfolk, Lord Howard, of Glossop, &c., was held in London, to denounce the Italian and German Governments for their hostility to the Jesuits and other religious orders. The speeches were of rather a violent character. Victor Emmanuel and Prince Bismarck came in for some pretty epithets. Lord Denbigh quoted with much gusto the French saying, "that he who ate the Pope died of indigestion," and prophesied that this last act would shake the Colossus of Germany to its foundations. Prince Bismarck has not yet threatened war against England for this outbreak. It appears that the speakers at this meeting either forgot or did not choose to remember that the Jesuits were declared to be extirpated and abolished by Pope Clement XIV.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

It is unfortunate that no great Irish measure is ever carried except under the apparent influence of apprehensions of rebellion and civil strife. It will be recollected that Mr. Gladstone confessed that Fenianism had directed attention to the Irish church and land tenure questions; and the Home Rule movement, a kind of bastard Fenianism, worked by the priesthood to frighten the authorities, now seems likely to be the means of procuring another great boon to Ireland. Lord Hartington, the Irish Secretary, has made a very significant speech in the House of Commons. He said that the very small amount of time given by Parliament to Irish questions supplied an argument in favor of Home Rule, and he hinted that the Government thought of taking the wind out of the sails of that movement by proposing to buy up the Irish railways and introduce better and cheaper traveling for the benefit of the people. There is something to be said for this project, perhaps. The railways at present are grossly mismanaged; they are in the hands of a swarm of directors, engineers, and other officials, who suck all the profits and starve the lines in order that they may put the money in their own pockets; and the industry of the country suffers from the depredations of this flock of harpies. It might be worth while for the State to try the experiment of taking the Irish railways into its own hands, but it is certainly unfortunate that this idea should appear to be adopted as the result of the Home Rule agitation. It will only confirm the impression of the Irish that they can get anything they like by the use of threatening language. The value of the railways has been estimated by a Royal Commission at twenty-five millions sterling, but the Irish are already trying to stick five millions on the price, as a little profit for themselves. The purchase of the railways is almost a foregone conclusion; the only question is whether it will be thought a good bargain to risk five millions in largesse, for the sake of bribing the country to be quiet. If it is, there will be an unfailing recurrence of similar demands for black-mail.

THE RISE IN PRICES—THE WOMEN IN ARMS.

The general rise in prices is becoming a very serious question for this country. As was to be expected, the movement is becoming universal; and if there should be a hard Winter, we may make up our minds for disturbances in various quarters. Already there is a bitter outcry about the dearness of butchers' meat; and the women are taking an active part in the agitation. The women of Netherton, Dudley, in the "Black Country," as the coal and iron district round Birmingham is called, have passed a resolution to buy no meat until it is retailed at fourpence per pound. It appears that they are determined to carry out their threat, and the butchers are beginning to reduce their supplies. On Thursday evening a large open-air meeting was held at Birmingham for the purpose of taking into consideration the extortionate price of meat, and demanding a reduction of prices. The meeting was attended by persons of both the middle and the working classes, but the latter were in the majority. In the mining districts of Northumberland, the colliers' wives have for some weeks been banding themselves together in a solemn league and covenant against the butchers; and the agitation has now passed into Lancashire. Gatherings of women have been held in the Wigan district, and resolutions have been passed to abstain from the use of beef and mutton until prices have been reduced to sixpence or sevenpence a pound. It seems that the men do not go very cheerfully with this movement, and domestic broils have been the result. In one case, some of the Newcastle colliers, not relishing the prospect of Lenten fare, interfered and dispersed a meeting of the women by force. The female orators are, of course, very severe on the selfishness and apathy of the men. If the present dearness would only learn the working classes to turn their resources to better account, it would be in the end rather a gain than a loss. A great many of them live wretchedly enough on dried herrings, tea, or a decoction so called, and bread; but the average cost of an English working man's family is about double that of a Scotch family of the same grade, and three times that of a French or German family, and after all is perhaps hardly so well fed. The English working classes know nothing of broth or porridge, and would turn up their noses at either. Australian beef, which is now imported in great quantities, is not very pretty to look at, but all the samples I have tasted are palatable enough. Yet it is with the greatest difficulty that the people who are protesting against the extortionate demands of the butchers can be persuaded to give the preserved meats a trial. Even in the work-houses, the paupers have in more than one instance mutinied on this account. By the way, an official inquiry has just taken place with regard to the cost of the pauper commissariat in London; and it may, perhaps, interest you to know how prices range. The contracts were made in the Spring of last year, and from ten to twenty per cent. should, perhaps, be added to bring the scale up to the present market rates. The figures of 1871 were as follows: Mutton, per stone, from 5s. 8d. to 9s. 11d.; beef, 7s. to 9s. 4d.; legs and shins of beef, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; flour, per sack, 37s. 6d. to 46s. 3d.; milk, per gallon, 7½d. to 1s.; potatoes, per ton, 47s. 3d. to 120s.; bread, per hundred weight, 13s. 3d. to 15s. 5d.; butter, 86s. to 116s.; sugar, 24s. to 36s. 6d.; tea, per pound, 1s. 2d. to 2s.; household coal, per ton, 14s. to 20s. 3d. It will be observed that there is a considerable discrepancy in the prices, but it may be assumed that on the whole they approximate pretty closely to wholesale prices on account of the large quantities purchased, and that on the average they represent the rates in the cheapest market. The milk supply is reported to be very bad, being diluted with water so as to destroy the character of the beverage. The best that can be said of it is that it contains nothing absolutely poisonous. It is asserted that a considerable portion of the work-house butter consists of animal fat, horse fat, of which large quantities are shipped off regularly to Hamburg, to return made up into what is termed in the trade "bosh butter." Altogether the present derangement of prices is very trying for all classes, and can hardly fail to affect trade. Iron, coals, gas, glass, meat, butter, &c., are all mounting steadily, and the rise in one direction, of course, compels a rise in other directions. The ferry-boats on the rivers now charge twopence, and the railways threaten to raise their fares.

F. H. J.

BOATING.

Rowing Notes.

The Fall, or late Summer, season in boating promises to eclipse the most brilliant record of any preceding year. A circular has been issued calling for a convention of all amateur boating organizations throughout the country, to be held in this City Aug. 28, for the purpose of establishing proper and definite rules for the government of amateur races and regattas; also, to fix the status of the oarsmen now rowing as amateurs. This, however, will prove a rather delicate subject to handle, and if carried with too high a hand, smacking in any way of English prejudices, such as supposed differences in the various grades of society, or casting strong doubts upon men who have been active members of leading boat organizations, and who have rowed, without objections being raised, in the numerous races and regattas of the past, we predict that the most influential clubs will withdraw, (if they enter at all,) and ignore the rules of the Convention. In order to insure harmony and success, the various boat clubs in the principal cities—New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, &c.—must take a prominent part in this undertaking, as nearly all the boating interest rests with them. Out of fifty-seven signatures affixed to the circular in question, we find but two from clubs of note in the Metropolis, and but few others in the vicinity. It is to be hoped that a union of the amateur clubs may be effected, and a good set of racing-laws adopted, as a national regatta once established will prove most interesting and beneficial. But this amateur question must be handled with extreme caution, and none but bare and positive proofs be accepted if a man's name is brought before the amateur tribunal for decision.

The various clubs on the Harlem River are about to unite with the intention of getting up a grand Metropolitan regatta on the Henley plan. The Gramercy, the oldest and most active club in that locality, is said to be the only one out of the nine or ten clubs which withholds its name and co-operation. The plan is worthy the support of all who have the boating interest truly at heart, and little doubts, prejudices, and personal feelings should be overcome to assist in so important an undertaking. The Gramercys are a lively and warm-hearted set, and the natural reserve and *hauteur* of the Nassaus is the only barrier to a most cordial and lasting friendship. It is to be hoped that the ice, partly melted by means of their late race, may be effectually broken, and that those two very prominent Clubs may join hands in the laudable enterprise alluded to above.

The boat clubs within the boundary of the Golden State are about getting up a grand regatta, to be held at Sacramento during the State Fair in September. California can no longer be overlooked in boating matters, as each successive season shows a numerous increase in the ranks of the aquatic fraternity, and new clubs are constantly forming.

It is also stated that efforts are being made to get up a regatta at Yonkers on the Hudson, but nothing definite has been made public.

The several challenges which our readers have read from time to time, are still unanswered, but the culminating point is near at hand. Several prominent boating-men were in favor of raising sufficient funds among the clubs who have aspirants among them for aquatic fame, to purchase a substantial prize to be competed for among the representatives of the contributors, the victor of the race to become entitled to the amateur championship of the United States, and all those refusing to enter the lists are forever to hold their peace.

Mr. R. B. Deeley, who recently challenged his late antagonist, George Engelhardt, and also Dr. Russell Withers, says that he is perfectly willing to enter into the above arrangements, but insists upon a match race first.

Mr. James O'Neil, of Troy, has a challenge standing to row any amateur oarsman in this country, and as none have responded, he rightfully claims the championship of the United States.

John Kyle, the builder of the several boat-houses adjoining his premises, is getting up a regatta, which will be held on the Harlem River early in September.

A number of compositors in the employ of the firm of Kennard, Hay and Coffin will row a series of races on the Harlem River, on Saturday afternoon next.

A Bowery Dealer Committed on a Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.

James Cassidy, of No. 151 Bowery, was arrested on Monday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It appears that some New-York thieves have been operating in Easton, Penn. Mr. Edward H. Teel, one of their victims, was robbed of a valuable watch and chain, which were traced to Cassidy. Detective Tully, failing to induce Cassidy to produce the watch, or satisfactorily account for its disappearance, procured a warrant for his arrest. Justice Cox, on bail being given, allowed the culprit until Friday to return the watch or produce the person to whom, he states, he sold it.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Scenery of the Region—A Picturesque Paradise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHROON LAKE, Monday, July 29, 1872.

It is quite easy to understand why so little comparatively is known of this place as a Summer resort. Until this season no hotel at all commensurate with public demand had been provided. Several houses were here, but the largest could scarcely accommodate a hundred guests. It is predicted, and not without reason, that this beautiful lake, only two hours from Saratoga by rail, and six miles by coach, is destined to rival that famous spa in populousness, in local charm, and even in a certain quality of its water, which possessing none of the chemical ingredients that infallibly cure the "thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," at any one of the mineral springs throughout the country, is still so peculiarly pure, so like refined oil in its softness, that it is an ever-recurring delight to use it for laving purposes. Indeed, it is said that the most obstinate complexion, whose irritation is merely external, will yield to its mollifying power, becoming smooth, if not "rosy, 'neath a mist of lawn." But an individual appropriation of the water is of less moment to the general observer than its concrete form, on whose lovely bosom the fairest of sails and prettiest of parti-colored row-boats ply, ever responsive to its palpitant motion.

The lake sweeps gracefully around a jut of land, upon which the "Leland House" is built, and with its margin of broken yet continuous hills, and northern vista of clustered mountains, among which Mt. Marcy is conspicuous, presents a constantly varying picture—a picture of which the eye never wearies, and which is enjoyed almost equally as upon the lake from the piazza or windows of the hotel. Three façades of the house open upon these hills and mountains, which are emerald, topaz, amethyst, ruby, according to the movement of the sun and his management of the clouds, as he lifts himself over Bluebeard Mountain in the east, showering the lake with diamonds, or rides steadily in the zenith, or stoops in slow and stately way behind his western panoply of verdurous curtain, making Bluebeard, as yesternight, carmine with delight by a parting kiss. A sunset here is really something of rare and changeful beauty, and nowhere, it is said, are painted more perfect rainbows on water, hill and sky. I have seen but one, or rather one with an attendant radiant reflection, yet that one has made me a willing disciple to the seeming boastfulness of the assertion, linking, as it did, with generous span the north-eastern and south-western mountain ranges, the while each base of the springing arch dipped into the transparent lake to rest within its bed. Imagination needed but the slightest impulse to complete the magic circle, and reproduce on a magnified scale the unique effect of the circular rainbow found only, I believe, within the Staubach and Niagara's central fall.

When we consider that this beautiful spot, so near our great Metropolis, was five years ago a *terra incognita* except to the people of the village and the adjacent country, and an occasional traveler, huntsman or fisherman, who put up at the one tavern of Schroon—a little wayside inn on the State road between Albany and Montreal—and, moreover, that this beautiful lake is but the opening glory to a vast region of yet undeveloped magnificence in the wilderness of the Adirondacks, we feel how illimitable are the resources of even our near country of New-York State; how unnecessary it is to go beyond a day's journey from home to find the desideratum in scenery, of beauty and grandeur, with healthfulness of locality.

That in half a decade a place should be so redeemed from wilderness, by the magical touch of enterprise, is a marvel; but not so marvelous as that we should toil year after year by tiresome journey, to penetrate into the heart of the hills of New-Hampshire, and leave unnoticed and uncared for equal attractions of our closer of kin. But the time is past for this family neglect. The Adirondack Railroad Company, in their aim to reduce by a hundred miles the distance between New-York and Montreal, have thrown wide the door of easy access to Schroon; and this Summer fashion treads upon the heels of liberty and fills the large drawing-room of the principal hotel, each evening, with trailing dresses, that overshadow the more sensible boating costumes of previous seasons. Occasionally a Dolly Varden has dared to show its dappled design in the large dining-hall, only to be looked at with glances askance by the worldly wise, who are sensitive of contact with this defunct spirit of the *demi-monde*. This ghost of a Dickens' pet can queen it now no more in halls of State, but must be content to flare her incongruous colors and pert insult to good taste in shop or kitchen, or on some "unknown and silent shore;" not, at least, on the shores of Schroon, which is fast growing garrulous in the approved gossip of great resorts.

But I babble like the belles here of extrinsic things, omitting the chief charm of the place, and one great, if not predominant, secret of its growth. In front of the Leland House, a little to the left, is an island of some hundred, more or less, acres of diversified hill and rock and meadow-land, offering every variation of delight to the lover of the picturesque. Some thirty years ago it was purchased and put under cultivation, at large expense, by one Col. Ireland, a wealthy bachelor of New-York, who lived there in refined seclusion, gratifying an esthetic taste by beautifying the lavish wilderness with devices of art, yet making art ever subservient to the master force of nature. Subsequently the island was sold to Hon. Bayard Clarke, a member of Congress under the old régime, who still further enriched this emerald gem by arabesque fancies, enlarging the house, which is modeled after an Italian villa, and finishing up to a poet's dream, the miles of woodland drives and mazy rambles leading to hidden cavern, to overhanging rock, to crowning observatory; or if you are in a free, untrammeled mood, desiring sympathy therewith, to where breeze-laden waves and murmuring pine-tops mingle their swelling voices in mimicry of ocean, while just beyond, shielded by intervening rock, the quiet of more tropical realm reigns soothingly supreme. This is on the South end of the Island; farther on to the East, where palisades of granite hold the western and northern winds at bay, is a splendid vineyard exposure, while for a long distance on this eastern line are growing fields and garden, separated from the house by a beautiful park for deer. But I cannot enumerate the unfailing resources of this "tight little island," tucked away between vistas of iris-tipped mountains and lulled to repose, away from a work-a-day world, by the ceaseless lapsing of tuneful waters—waters that forever sing madrigals to the embracing hills, in the centre of which this little queen of a silver sea sits regal on her throne, dispensing the joys of fairy-land to the surprised visitor from the various hotels.

The family who own the island, and who enjoyed it for eight successive Summers, entertaining (so say the village archives) their city friends in a princely way, are now in Europe, and we understand (alas for the evanescence of our landed estates!) that they offer the property for sale. If I were only rich enough to buy it! Ah! beautiful dream of a poet, you are not for me; rather for some more favored of fortune! With joy I touch your shores, with regret I cease to speak of you, so excellent beyond my fairest fancy, with your realizations and possibilities have you risen before me! But the steamer has come which steams daily up this lovely lake with tourists, and we must look to the arrivals; yet as a final picture I would mention that during the closing miles of the little steamer's approach, it is greeted by an uninterrupted view of the Leland House, with its imposing front and lofty piazza, and by the glorious tri-color of our nation "frenetic to be free" waving from the cupola, in brilliant and imbodying red, a tireless welcome to this entrance of the Adirondacks.

M. B. D.

The Management of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday, at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, to investigate the charges of cruelty and mismanagement recently made in the public Press with reference to that institution and its administration. The Board commenced its investigation by taking up the first specification, "that the said managers neglect to furnish the inmates of the House of Refuge with good, wholesome food in sufficient quantities for their proper nourishment." In reply, the managers produced the following scale of dietary, with which the inmates are fed, and the testimony of the store-keeper who supplies the food, the cook, the baker, and the officials who preside at the table during meals: Breakfast, bread and coffee; dinner, soup daily, meat three times a week, butter four times a week, and vegetables; supper, bread and molasses twice a week and bread and tea five times a week. This dietary was varied slightly, according to the season and at the suggestion of the medical attendant. The physician in charge gave evidence in relation to the healthy condition of the inmates, and the boy Robinson, whom it was alleged was grossly ill-treated, was examined and denied that he was overworked or that he was improperly dealt with. The Board then adjourned to this morning.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Horace Greeley Sandwiched Between Hon. Jas. P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and Geo. N. Saunders.

From a Correspondent in Virginia.

Hard upon the announcement in your paper that the latter of these Confederate diplomats was the guest of Horace Greeley and an occupant with him of his pew in church, near the great city which he conspired to burn, followed a letter from *the former* to the editor of the Lynchburg *Republican*, catching at a flimsy pretext to bring himself before an abused public, and propitiate public favor by the forwardness of his zeal for Mr. Greeley. It is a little singular that these noted *incendiaries* should at such a distance from each other, and with such magical concert, embrace the earliest occasion to signalize their zeal for the Liberal chieftain. Perhaps the following paragraph from the same number of the Richmond *Dispatch* that copied the letter of our Virginia *Conflagrationist* serves to *"point the moral and adorn the tale"* of the simultaneous blandishment of the credulous farmer of Chappaqua: "The letter of Jacob Thompson to G. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, found among the Confederate archives, which have recently been sold to this Government, shows that Thompson was the regularly-authorized agent of the Confederacy, both for the purpose of procuring the burning of New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and for organizing a counter revolution at the North. For these purposes Thompson and his associates—Clay, Holcombe and Sanders—were supplied with $1,000,000 in gold; and in furtherance of their scheme they were in communication with residents of the North, and met some of them personally at Niagara." Nothing is to be hoped or made of the silent and inflexible Grant; but it may pay to beslaver the facile and good-natured Greeley with the froth of their overflowing and venal adulation at a time when his heart yearns toward his ardent neophytes, whose venal motives he cannot discern. It is not strange that Mr. Holcombe is *burning* with *"an extraordinary and almost affectionate ardor for Mr. Greeley."* He may make something of him in the future. He would have the future President, if he so chance to be, forget that his *burning* propensities ever went out of himself toward the great cities of the North and West. Little did he think when he perused this adulatory letter that the long-suppressed evidence of his disgraceful mission was soon to see the light, and brand him with its infamy. It now seems it was his business to hatch at the North a barbarous conspiracy to burn cities and beget treason among his enemies. And yet how handsomely does he prate in his letter about the *"civilities of war,"* and complain of Mr. Lincoln's shutting the door against these and other *"means of pacification that would have followed and infused into the conduct of hostilities a more humane and Christian spirit."* In the light of Mr. Thompson's report, if it be correctly stated in this paragraph, this is verily "Satan reproving sin." But now that Mr. Holcombe is in the vein to write of his mission to Canada, will he not deign to tell us what, if any, connection he had with the *cognate* enterprise of introducing infectious diseases in the great centres of Northern population; who were the residents of the North whom he met and conspired with at Niagara; and above all, what became of the million dollars of gold which he and his associates were to dispense to instigate treason, inhumanity and crime. When he has made a clean breast of all this foul stuff, then Virginia can best tell what weight is to be given to his superserviceable indorsement of Mr. Greeley. I seem to hear Mr. Greeley exclaim with genuine disgust *"Non tali auxilio, nec istis defensoribus!"* He smiles at Mr. Greeley's credulity in supposing that these Southern emissaries were on a mission of peace, and exults in the declaration that "no word or act on our part had given countenance to the widely-prevalent delusion." No! indeed, their task was to foment uncivilized and savage warfare by buying detested traitors to reduce to ashes the most populous cities of the North, reckless of the inhuman sacrifice of women and children and non-combatants. I am far from suspecting that Mr. Horace Greeley would knowingly consort with these *"hostes humani generis;"* but what a commentary does this spectacle afford of the *"strange bed-fellows"* to whom his inexcusable infidelity to his true friends has brought him! He has turned his back upon the Unionists of the South that loved him so well, to receive with open arms unrepentant rebels and Kuklux. Believe me, Mr. Editor, the war will have been in vain, if power is to be restored to those, whether at the North or the South, who brought it on, and now long for power to proscribe and persecute those who upheld the Government and Union of the United States.

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Hon. D. W. Voorhees' Miraculous Conversion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the session of the Baltimore Convention, the Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* quoted a report that Mr. Voorhees had written a letter to a delegate at the Convention, declaring that he would stump the county for Greeley should he be nominated. The Terra Haute *Journal*, published at the home of Mr. Voorhees, replied to this report as follows:

"As to the charge that Mr. Voorhees will 'take the stump and make a vigorous canvass for Mr Greeley,' we have nothing to say except that Mr. Voorhees has more than once voluntarily assured us that under no circumstances would he make a speech in favor of the Greeley ticket."

Mr. Voorhees said as much as that in his speeches against Greeley's nomination; and after having taken this stand so boldly, so defiantly, we must say it was, at least, very bad taste in him to take a nomination for Congress at the same moment he consented to go for Greeley. This significant fact will stare the people in the face whenever and wherever Mr. Voorhees stumps for Greeley. It would be a startling revelation if the motives of every Democratic stumper for Greeley could be seen at the moment they are pleading for him. Such a sight would appal the honest masses of the Democratic Party.

In a letter from Mr. Voorhees to a friend in Indiana, written about eight weeks before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, he said:

"The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better than Grant in any respect, and in some points he is worse. This is my meaning when speaking in the House. No honest and intelligent Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley without first abandoning his principles. Fire and water can mingle more easily and consistently than I could become an adherent of either of them. I shall stand by my sincere and life-long principles. If I did otherwise I would be a dishonest man, unworthy of my own respect or the respect of anybody else. If for this course I am to be condemned, I am entirely content. I would not take any other for all the honors the world has to give."

There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Voorhees spoke the honest sentiments of his heart in the above extract. I should like to hear his reasons for changing his mind.

He then said that the reason why he would not support Greeley was that he "is no better than Grant in any respect, and in some points he is worse."

Now such is the honest belief still, of a great many of the most intellectual, sagacious and honest Democrats. But where is Mr. Voorhees' reason for his very sudden change?

He then said: "No honest and intelligent Democrat can support Greeley without first abandoning his principles." I still believe precisely as Mr. Voorhees did then. A great number of the most distinguished Democrats hold that opinion at this moment. But they would listen candidly to Mr. Voorhees' reasons for his conversion. We have heard no explanation of his more recent course that is at all worthy of a gentleman of intellect and character. He then declared, in effect, that if he went for Greeley "he would be a dishonest man, unworthy of his own respect or the respect of anybody else." That is precisely our case today.

Then Mr. Voorhees, in declaring his determination to oppose Greeley, said: "I would not take any other course for all the honors the world can give." But in the list of these honors he, at the moment, must have forgotten the nomination for Congress. Or what was it that brought him so unaccountably to Greeley's support?

And now, fellow Democrats—honest, sincere men of the Democratic Party—there is not one of all the leaders who had tried to surrender you or your principles to the most narrow and bigoted faction of the Republican Party, who is not in quite as awkward a position before the intellect of the country, as this unfortunate man Voorhees. They were all as much opposed to Greeley as Voorhees was—all, except that small Ring of conspirators who, under the inspiration of Tammany Hall, began to compass the nomination of Greeley more than eighteen months ago. This conspiracy was as dark as that of Catiline's, and was prosecuted with a far more secret and mischievous cunning.

But, in conclusion, may I venture to ask, without giving offense, how the honorable gentleman enjoys his present position, which he declared would be that of "a dishonest man, unworthy of his own respect, or of the respect of anybody else?" How does he enjoy pleading for Greeley, who he declared was "no better than Grant in any respect, and in some points worse?" How does he feel now that he has assumed the rôle of what he declared he would not and could not do, "without abandoning his principles?" Byron once said that he had "often wished to know the sensation of a man who was about to be hanged." But the honorable gentleman might go a step farther, and tell us about the sensation of a man who had hanged himself.

And I have felt a momentary curiosity to know the secret sensations of those recreant leaders on the return journey from the Baltimore Convention, where they had hanged their party, and crucified its principles. We know that they came home apologizing for their deed, and talked ramblingly about "the force of bitter necessity." But it was a "bitter necessity" which was born of themselves, and which the entire masses of the Democratic Party receive as a "bitter pill," and which the more intelligent and honest portion will indignantly spit out of their mouths. Horace Greeley in the belly of Democracy will indeed be a "bitter pill," a nauseating dose, which will purge the party to certain death, unless enough of true and brave men spew him out, so he shall be again the degraded, and unredeemed banner. Every Democratic vote for Greeley is a vote for the disbandment of the Democratic Party and for the burial of its principles. The cry of "anything to beat Grant" has been changed by the success of the Baltimore Convention into that other appeal, which comes up out of the very hearts of the most intellectual and honest men of the party—"Anything to beat Greeley!" Grant might be elected, and the Democratic Party live to sweep the country at the next election. But Greeley's election would end all in the detested embraces of the worst fire-eating faction of the Republican Party. In his anti-Greeley speech in Congress, Mr. Voorhees declared that such would be the fatal effects of the nomination of Greeley by the Democrats. I should like to see what he can now say to refute himself. This speech against Greeley fell upon the Democratic ear like a bugle-blast of the old times. His praises were sounded in the homes of a hundred thousand honest Democrats all over the land. But now! Now more than 500,000 Democrats have dismissed his name from the roll of brave and true men. Every man who has gone with him into the Greeley camp have ceased to feel the same respect for him.

JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1872.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for July.

Through the courtesy of Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, we are in receipt of advanced sheets of the report of the Department for the month of July, which appears in a pamphlet form of about eighty pages. About thirty pages, under the supervision of J. R. Dodge, the statistician, are appropriated to notes and extracts of letters in relation to the condition of growing crops in the first week of July. In addition to these, the document is made up of consular and other communications concerning the rural affairs of foreign lands, and the results of experiments and investigation in the several divisions of the Department during the past month, with market reports, and various facts from original sources.

In many sections of the country, the prospects of even an average crop of wheat are exceedingly discouraging, while in other places tillers of the soil are cheered by the hope that their fields are about to yield a return from twenty to forty per cent. greater than usual. One thing stands out with startling prominence, in nearly every State, which is the fearful havoc that is being made on every product of the field, by noxious insects.

The brief report of Townsend Glover, entomologist of the Department, in which descriptions and illustrations of noxious insects are given, is replete with interest. It will be interesting to the readers of the TIMES to know that Prof. Thomas Taylor, microscopist of the Agricultural Department, has discovered on the leaves of pear trees a new mite, which was observed to be covered with dark brown blotches somewhat like a fungoid growth, but upon examination these blotches were found to be inhabited by myriads of small mites almost invisible to the naked eye. These mites appear to run all over the leaves, but especially to burrow in the brown patches, which appear to be entirely eaten out by them. Their bodies are long, cylindrical, yellowish white, with only two pairs of legs, placed far forward near the head, and they move with considerable agility. They are also marked with a multitude of rings, and have two long hairs or bristles and two shorter ones on the end of the abdomen. There is a somewhat similar mite mentioned by Packard as the *phytoloptus pyri*, of Sheuten, which is said to live under the epidermis of pear-leaves in Europe, but no mention is made of the brown blotches on the leaf, apparently formed by the mite. In his figure also the head is much more obtuse than those examined in the Department. A thorough drenching with whale-oil soap-suds would doubtless destroy many of them, as their eggs will also be destroyed by this. All infested leaves, likewise, should be immediately removed and burned as soon as discovered.

Prof. Ryland T. Brown, chemist of the agricultural department, has prepared an interesting and instructive report on the marls associated with the tertiary belt lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic coast, which are becoming annually fertilizers of eminent importance to thousands of farmers and planters of our country. The production of "nitrogen compounds in soils," "mineral constituents of wheat," "temperature of the soil," "the value of human excrement as a fertilizer of the soil," and several interesting and valuable tables, giving the results of analyses, have been prepared, and which cannot fail to be read with interest and profit.

The report under "Botanical Notes," by Prof. George Vasey, Botanist of the Department, will be perused with profit by every arboriculturist. Under the heading of "Tree Planting for Profit in the Middle States," Wm. C. Lodge, of Delaware, has recorded numerous facts and interesting suggestions which are essential to rural districts which would be slow to put in practice at the proper seasons of the year.

Touching the success of the "Cooley (Indian) Corn," which is a new variety recently sent out by the Department, unusually early, and which has been introduced only by small parcels in a place, J. D. Wolfe, of Pensacola, reports that he marketed its product two weeks in advance of all other sorts, and that for early maturity and productiveness it is unrivaled in that section. On one-sixth of an acre, although the season was unfavorable, he picked eight hundred and ten ears of good size, which netted in market $24 75, or at the rate of $148 50 per acre. Mr. Wolfe planted his corn at different times, with reference to having roasting-ears until the frosts in next November. Having planted pease between the rows, he would have, in addition to his corn and pea product, corn fodder and forage at the rate of two tons to the acre, the ground being cleared in time for a crop of turnips, ready for the market in January next.

A. J. Wright, of Mississippi, reports also as follows: "The 'Cooley' corn received from the Department was planted, a part on March 8 and March 25, on land of moderate strength, with a slight broadcasting of ashes, plaster and superphosphate. It yielded an abundance of choice roasting-ears by the 10th of June, proving about as early as the earliest garden varieties. The ears were of good size and handsome, and the yield very heavy; many stalks bearing three and in some cases four ears. Although planted nearly a month after the 'Peabody Prolific,' it was in roasting-ear ten or twelve days in advance of that variety. We have had some fine varieties of corn from Kansas, and some of the kinds usually planted here, but the 'Cooley' was superior to any of them, except the 'Peabody.'"

Mr. Wright states that he planted small quantities of corn received from Charles A. Peabody, of Augusta, Ga., on the 10th and 20th February of the present year. It was in roasting-ear about June 25, giving an unusual yield, although not cultivated with any considerable care. Suckers shoot from the base to the number of two, three, and sometimes four, growing in rich land, nearly to the size of the parent stalk, and bearing ears, so that there is something like a [illegible] ears to the stalk, yielding a large amount of fodder. It is thought by Mr. Wright that, with proper cultivation, it might yield on Mississippi fields as high as 100 bushels per acre.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers and the Loan—The Radical Fetes—Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

Apparently the Republic has gained largely by the recent declaration of M. Thiers, and it will have gained in fact, provided the opposition fail to arrive at a common understanding. Whether they will or not depends upon chance, and I should not like to predict one way or the other from present data. It is evident from many circumstances that the members of the Right are more compromising than they have been hitherto, and more disposed to throw aside personal predilections in view of what is regarded as a great danger to the country. Subsequent events have made the President's words seem impolitic and imprudent, for he has turned all of the doubtful men of the Right into bitter enemies, who only wait a favorable opportunity to strike a fearful blow. The Radicals are overjoyed; the "Reds" cry victory, and M. Gambetta did not hesitate to tell a party of revolutionists at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre that they had only to wait with moderation and patience in order to succeed to the Government. Indeed, the course of M. Thiers has cleared the way for them. He has so managed the Government machinery that a Republican is chosen in each new election, but that Republican is always a "Red" of the deepest dye. Unless the majority do take matters into their own hands after the loan, what will be the result? The Radicals, aided by M. Thiers, will carry every election, or very nearly, and when once in majority that party will proceed to carry out its known policy. It will get rid of M. Thiers at once and put Gambetta in his place. All this was more than hinted at in Gambetta's speech, the keynote of which was, "Patience, brothers, the old man is doing our work better than we could do it ourselves. Moderate your desires for a little longer, and victory is ours. The day of revenge is near at hand." The majority know very well that they have to meet this question at once, and unless they do meet it, and meet it promptly, they will have no claim to our sympathy in case of future misfortunes.

I cannot say it with certainty, but from various little items it seems to me that M. Thiers was about to play another cruel trick upon this long suffering majority. The other day he declared that he must explain before the Assembly separated for its vacation; the Right promised to endure his provocation in silence providing he would defer his explanation until after the loan was subscribed. In a little over a month, I think, the Assembly will separate. Well, despite the appeals of Mr. Rothschild and others interested, Mr. Thiers is trying to defer the issue of the loan until that time, although it could be put out in a week without difficulty, and even, the great banker says, with increased profit. Subsequent orders from Spain, Italy, England and Holland have given the certainty that about seven milliards, a little over it may be, will be subscribed at once.

Now you will be able to understand the trick which I believe the President intends to play if he can possibly delay the loan. By an arrangement with Gambetta he will promise the Left to pronounce still more strongly in favor of the Republic—advocating a resolution of the Assembly on the ground that it is monarchical while the country is republican—provided they will give him his cherished protection. Today M. Gambetta's paper says that the Left, even the free-trade portion, will vote for the tax proposed by M. Thiers, believing that it will have a tendency to destroy the schemes of the Monarchists, and make the Republic invulnerable. So far all has worked well. The evening before the loan M. Thiers makes his declaration; seven milliards or more are subscribed; and on the eve of the vacation the President gives this as a proof of publice confidence in him, and moves for a dissolution of the Assembly. This is speculation, it is true, but see how far on the road we are already! The bankers are crying for the loan; M. Rothschild begs it may not be delayed longer than the 25th; the Right are using all their influence to get it out, and M. Thiers refuses. Meantime he is counting heads, and the coming vote on the Tax bill, which you will have by telegraph before my letter arrives, will show you whether or not his plan will succeed. M. Gambetta has pledged the Left to the bill; M. Thiers is to speak in a day or two upon it, and M. Rouher has notified his intention of replying. But the Left will not permit him to speak. He will be hooted down at once. Yet he is going to make one more effort to save the country from this tax—to keep the Government from putting burdens upon industry too great for it to bear—to make one more effort to save the treaties of commerce with England and other States. I sympathize with him most heartily, but know he will not be heard. Only last night a Deputy informed me that it was useless for him to try, for the thing had been decided in caucus, and this liberal man sits between the Left and the Left-Centre. The crisis is very near at hand, for things have now gone so far that M. Thiers must back down completely—which he is little likely to do—or the majority must abdicate in favor of the Radicals.

I presume that one point in connection with the 14th of July, and the Radical fêtes has not escaped your attention. These men, claiming to be Republicans, and forming, in fact the only Republican Party before the country, celebrate a Revolutionary and not a Republican anniversary. It is the old story often enough repeated. The Republic was founded in February, 1848, but it gave no satisfaction to the Republicans who were not in power. No sooner was the Lamartine Government formed, than these men began to celebrate their revolutionary fêtes. They had overthrown the Monarchy for a Republic; they now wanted to overthrow the Republic for a more advanced type of government. Growing bolder and bolder every day, they soon struck a blow, and brought on the bloody "days of June." But no sooner was that insurrection suppressed, the leaders punished, and the rest amnestied, than they began again in the same fashion. On the 14th of July they tried to celebrate the taking of the Bastile, the beginning of the revolutionary period. I need not draw the comparison between 1848 and 1870. The overthrow of the Empire, the 4th September, the Commune corresponding to the days of June, the suppression of the insurrection, the celebration of the taking of the Bastile—and one asks if the parallel is to be continued, and, after four years of the Republic, if France is to pass through another period of Monarchy or Empire ere she will learn that Republicanism means law and order combined with liberty, rather than license and revolution.

Something like a year ago I wrote you that the greatly desired *Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand* were about to be published, the time fixed by him which should elapse after his death having expired. It was by my authority that this information ultimately got into the English journals, drawing forth several able and interesting articles. During the siege of Paris the last touches were put to the editor's work; arrangements had been made for translation, and the first sheets of the manuscript were already in the publisher's hands, when new difficulties arose. After the Commune it was proposed to go on with the work, but a new obstacle was in the way—M. Thiers had arrived at power. Of all the men of whom the Prince speaks M. Thiers—or "little Thiers," as Talleyrand calls him—is the most scornfully handled. Everything about him is handled with a pair of tongs, as the reward for the capture of the Duchess de Berry was handed to Simon Deutz, her betrayer. He is accused of having stolen four millions; of having ruined the Comte de Blacas by making him responsible for the debts of Charles X.; of having caused the fall of that Monarch; of intriguing to make the Duc d'Orleans King; of having ruined the Monarchy and caused the fall of Louis Philippe by his pig-headed obstinacy in a wrong policy; and the Prince goes on to give him a fancy pedigree, making him come of a Zingara family which had lost many of its members by sudden accidents. In fact, the Prince says they fell from a cart in which the people were carrying them about in triumph, and, accidentally getting their necks entangled in a rope, were unfortunately strangled in the presence of the crowd. It was entirely due to his gypsey blood that little Thiers was never able to keep his hands out of the treasury or out of the pockets of his royal master. This is a specimen of Talleyrand's malice, and it must be confessed that his wit carries him a long ways, and his keen irony leads him beyond the bounds of even literary or political revenge.

I do not know the origin of the quarrel between the two men, but their hatreds were intense. M. Thiers is caustic enough upon the Prince. Talleyrand was doubtless the author of the first restoration, and he had much to do with the second. Thiers helped to push over Charles X., and promptly aided Louis Philippe in taking his seat. While yet uncertain whether or not he would be immediately kicked out, Thiers clapped the crown upon his head, and stood before him, with his hands under his coat-tails, smiling at the baffled politicians, looking for all the world like the pictures of Mr. Punch patronizing burly John Bull, and standing between him and the English people. This establishes an antagonism between them, but there was a personal matter. When M. Thiers wrote history, he had to treat of the Congress of Vienna, where Talleyrand represented France. Sir Henry Bulwer and Thiers differ as to the ability there displayed. The former says he acted well and with great foresight and cleverness; Thiers says that it was a great and stupid blunder to turn at once to England and Austria without waiting for Prussia and Russia to come to him. Sir Henry says he was right in seizing the question by the joint and separating the parties engaged. Thiers has always been against England, and hence blames Talleyrand for looking toward her. It would be curious to hear M. Thiers' opinion today, upon this question, and to know whether he yet blames Talleyrand for trying to provide against the antagonism he foresaw between Germany and France by a close alliance with England and Austria! At any rate there is the quarrel. Both of these illustrious gentlemen throw mud at each other; but the Prince is dead, and M. Thiers hold the reins of power. Hence you will understand why the *Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand* failed to get the requisite authorization to appear. Gen. Sherman has been very busy since his arrival, and to-night, for the first time, is to meet a party of Americans. Messrs. Bowles Bros., bankers, give him a reception this evening for the purpose of presenting to him the leading Americans in Paris.

ASHBY.

NAVARRO'S WATER-METER.

Application for a Mandamus to Compel Payment of $283,500 by the City Denied.

Judge Barrett has rendered a decision in the case of The People ex rel. José F. Navarro *vs.* George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, denying the relator's application for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner to make requisition on Controller Green to pay $283,500, with interest from Sept. 17, 1871, claimed to be a balance due for water meters, delivered to the City, pursuant to contract. In his opinion rendered in the case, after overruling several objections taken in opposition to the motion, to the effect that the authority conferred on the Commissioner was not contained in the title of the act, and that more than one subject was enumerated in the title of the subsequent act relating to the same subject, Judge Barrett goes on to say: Lastly, it is claimed that the contract was a violation of section 104 of the charter, which substantially provides that contracts made by the heads of Departments shall be founded on sealed proposals made in compliance with public notice duly advertized. The relator concedes that no bids or proposals were invited; that the terms of the contract were not settled by the corporation counsel, and that he gave no security for its faithful performance. He claims that these provisions of the charter have no application to a patented article like his, and that, at all events, the acts above referred to vest an absolute discretion in the Commissioner of Public Works. The Court is of opinion that the discretion thus conferred, was not intended to override these provisions of the charter, but that it was limited to the introduction of the system and the designation of the pattern of the water meter. There is nothing in the act directly repealing or suspending *pro hoc vice* section 104 of the charter. Repeal by implication is not favored, and here there is much to justify the opposite inference. For it must be considered that, even upon the strictest interpretation, a great power was conferred upon the Commissioner. At his will a water-meter could be placed in every store, workshop, hotel, manufactory, stable, and place of business in the City, and the entire expense thereof charged as a lien upon the property. It is not fair to conclude that the Legislature intended to impose upon the owners of property whatever sum the Commissioner might choose to pay for the article thus thrust upon them. It is surely the more reasonable construction that the property-owners, upon whom this expense was to be cast, should not be deprived of whatever protection was afforded to them by the existing provisions of law, and by those wholesome checks upon extravagant expenditure which it was deemed wise to engraft upon our charter. These considerations are not affected by the fact that this was a patented article. The relator enjoyed no monopoly of water-meters. As a matter of fact, competition was possible, for his was chosen from among forty-eight different styles. The case is not, therefore, parallel with those cited by the learned counsel for the relator. Nor would the application of section 104 of the charter work the disastrous result contended for, namely, of obliging the Commissioner to use any meter offered by the lowest bidder, however inferior in quality and utility. The act expressly provides for such contingency, for while the Commissioner cannot arbitrarily choose the particular article, he can designate the general pattern which alone he will approve of, that is, the form, style, dimensions, materials to be used, and the result which must be attained. He is also plainly authorized to reject any meter which, to quote the language of the act, is not "suitable for the purpose."

This last objection is, therefore, well taken, and the application for a mandamus must be denied.

THE PAVING CONTRACTS.

Investigation of Several Claims Before the Commissioners Yesterday.

The Contract Commissioners met again yesterday afternoon. The examination of Terence G. O'Brien, for the building of a hundred foot sewer in Hudson-street, between Bank and West Twelfth-streets, was the first business taken up. Superintendent Lord testified that the work was properly executed, and in accordance with the specification. The case was then closed, but the Commissioners have not yet rendered a decision. Two claims, one presented by John L. Brown, and the other by Joseph Pickard, were called, but adjourned until today on motion of claimants' counsel. The next case on the calendar was that of Patrick Farley. The contract required the laying of a thirteen-inch sewer-pipe in Madison-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets. The contract was sold by Farley, to whom it was originally awarded. A contractor named Florence Driscoll purchased it for $600. Driscoll testified that the work was performed in accordance with the specifications, and under the eyes of the inspectors appointed by the engineer. Driscoll further stated that there were six inspectors appointed for as many blocks, and that as he was obliged to pay them, or was charged with their salaries, the contract did not pay. The witness knew nothing of the original awarding of the contract, nor if there was any fraud connected therewith. The Commissioners adjourned the further hearing of the case until today, when Farley will attend.

Three of the cases on the calendar were claims brought by Charles H. Green, President of the Hamar Wood-paving Company. One of these claims was for the paving with the Hamar wood paving of Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues.

City Surveyor Fuerty sent in a long report on this claim. He asserted that the claim was unjust and fraudulent, and charged that the specifications for the work had been fraudulently drawn, so that the City was swindled by the contractors out of thousands of dollars. As Mr. Fuerty was not present and counsel for the claimant expressed a wish to cross-examine him, the case was adjourned until today. The claim of Terence Moore, for the regulating, &c. of Madison-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to Eighty-ninth-street, was next considered. McGuire had commenced work before his sureties, one of whom was Justice Coulter, were approved by the Controller. The work was satisfactorily performed, but Mr. Strahan claimed that as the Controller did not approve of the sureties there was no contract. The case will be disposed of today. In the case of J. D. Moore, whose claim was pronounced by Mr. Strahan to be invalid and fraudulent, because the claimant was a City officer at the time of the making of the contract, it was decided that the position held by Moore—Superintendent of the Cleaning of Markets—was not a position conferring on its holder the dignity of a Corporation or City officer. The case, however, will come up again for hearing on Thursday. The property-holders on the line of the work, through their counsel, asked this adjournment, to enable them to prove, as they contend they can, that the work was not performed according to the specifications.

After the hearing of some other claims, of which no final disposal was made, the meeting adjourned until 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

Controller's Payments.

Controller Green has paid the wages of the big pipe men to July 15, $25,000; laborers on street repairs to July 15, $8,000; small pipe men to July 15, $2,500.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$24,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68,
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..115¾	b3........115¾
1,700 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....115	33,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.111¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..115¾	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112¾
58,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..115¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Pacific Mail.......75¾	200 Union Pacific.s60. 37¾
100 do.......b3. 76¾	100 do.......s3. 37¾
500 do.......76¾	300 do.......37¾
300 N. Y. C. & Hud b3. 98¾	130 do.......37½
200 do.......s60. 97¾	200 do.......b3. 37½
200 do.......98¾	1200 do.......s3. 37¾
800 do.......s3. 98¾	100 Rock Island.......112¼
100 Erie Railway.......52	100 do.......b3. 112¾
100 do.......52	500 do.......112¾
300 do.......51¾	500 do.......s60. 111¾
600 do.......52	300 St. Paul.......57¾
200 do.......s60. 51	100 do.......s3. 57¾
100 North-western.......75¾	300 do.......57¾
100 do.......c. 75¾	100 do.......57½
400 do.......s60. 75¾	100 C., C. & I. C.......c. 37¾
400 do.......s3. 75¾	300 do.......s3. 37¾
300 do.......75½	100 do.......37¾
500 Ohio & Miss.......s60. 45¾	300 do.......37
300 do.......45¾	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 Missouri 6s.......94¼	100 Quicksilver Pf.b.c. 51¾
5,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L 94¾	100 United States Ex. 84¾
4,000 Tennessee 6s. old. 73¾	10 Adams Express.......93
3,000 Erie Railway 2d. 103	600 Pac. M. S. Co..b.c. 76¾
4,000 Erie Railway 4th 95¾	100 do.......76¾
5,000 U. Pac. R. R. 1st. 89¾	300 do.......76¾
10,000 do.......b3. 89¾	800 do.......b3. 76¾
10,000 U. Pac. 2d.......call. 89¾	800 do.......76¾
2,000 U. Pac. 7s. L. G. 81¾	400 do.......76¾
7,000 U. Pac. 10s, In.......87¾	800 do.......b3. 76¾
5,000 do.......87¾	2500 do.......s3. 76¾
18,000 do.......87¾	200 do.......s3. 76¾
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 102¼	300 do.......76¾
1,000 Chic. & N.W. Con 97¾	1400 do.......76¾
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st,	500 do.......s3. 76¾
St. Louis Div.......94	500 do.......76¾
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 88	100 do.......c. 76¾
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92¼	300 do.......76¾
3,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 3d 98	700 do.......76¾
,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d. 86¾	800 do.......b3. 76¾
0,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st 43	100 do.......76¾
60 Fourth Nat. Bank. 112¾	300 do.......76¾
10 do.......112	100 do.......76¾
200 Wes. U. T.......b. c. c. 75¾	9 N. Y. C. & H. R.......98¾
200 do.......75¾	400 do.......b. c. b3. 98¾
500 do.......s60. 75	200 do.......b3. 98¾
800 Chic. & N. W.......b.c. 75¾	300 do.......98¾
200 do.......75¾	1800 Erie Railway. b.c. 51¾
1700 do.......75¾	20 L. S. & M. So. R.......93
3 0 do.......75½	300 do.......s3. 92¾
100 Cleve. & Pitts. G'd. 91¾	700 do.......92¾
100 N. J. Central R.......108¾	100 do.......s3. 92¾
200 Chic. & R. I.......b. c. 112¾	400 do.......s60. 92¾
100 Bos., H. & E.......b. c. 8	100 do.......s60. 92¾
300 Mil. & St. P.......b. c. 57¾	33 Michigan Cen. R.......116¾
100 do.......s3. 57½	200 U. Pac. R.......b.c. b3. 38
200 do.......s3. 57¾	100 do.......38
500 Ohio & Miss.......b. c. 46	900 C., C. & I. C.......b. c. 37
200 Ohio & Miss. Pf.......74¾	200 do.......36¾
100 Miss., Kan. & T.......42¾	25 Rome & Watert'n. 94

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 116	$50,000 U.S.5-20C., '65, n. 115
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 116¾	500 do.......114¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 115¾	60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 115¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

$10,000 Un. Pac. 1st. s3. 89¾	100 Rock Island.......112¾
400 Erie Railroad.......52	600 North-western R. 75¾
200 do.......51¾	100 do.......75¾
300 do.......s3. 51¾	500 do.......75¾
1000 do.......51¾	300 do.......s3. 75¾
200 Pacific Mail.......76¾	800 do.......75¾
3700 do.......76¾	300 do.......75¾
100 do.......b3. 76¾	100 do.......b10. 75¾
200 do.......76¾	200 do.......s3. 75¾
700 do.......s3. 76¾	1000 do.......75¾
1000 do.......76¾	100 Tol. & Wab. R.......75¾
500 Union Pacific R.......38	100 Bos., H. & E.......b3. 8
700 Lake Shore R.......s3. 92¾	200 do.......7¾
200 do.......92¾	100 Han. & St. J. R.......38¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 89¾	100 L. S. & M. So. s3. 92¾
3,000 do.......89¾	500 do.......b. c. b3. 92¾
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87¾	500 Un. Pac. R.......b. c. 38
1,000 do.......87¾	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c. b3. 112¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds. 103¾	100 do.......112¾
3,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 102¾	300 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 75¾
20,000 B. H. & E. 1st. s60. 42¾	200 do.......b3. 75¾
30,000 do.......43	500 do.......b3. 75¾
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92	1000 do.......75¾
100 West. Un. Tel.......75¾	100 do.......s3. 75¾
200 do. bet. call. 75¾	400 do.......s3. 75¾
200 do.......s3. 75¾	200 do.......75¾
100 do.......75¾	100 do.......75¾
100 Quicksilver Min.......42¾	100 Mil. & St. P. b. c. s3. 57¾
100 do.......b. c. s3. 42¾	200 Del., L. & W. R.......105
1300 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 76¾	100 Ohio & M.......b. c. 46
1800 do.......b3. 76¾	100 do.......s3. 46
500 do.......76¾	100 do.......s3. 46
100 do.......76¾	16 Morris & Essex R. 92¾
200 Harlem R.......121	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 36¾
300 Erie Railroad.......s3. 51¾	200 do.......36¾
100 do. bet. call. 51¾	500 do.......37
100 do.......51¾	500 do.......37¾
100 do.......s3. 51¾	100 do.......36¾
600 do.......51¾	400 do.......s60. 36¾
50 C., C., C. & I.......b. c. 91¾	100 do.......37¾

TUESDAY, July 30—P. M.

The subscriptions to the French Loan, though not yet known here with accuracy, are very large, and have already imparted a healthier tone to British and American securities. It has been expected, for some time past, that any great competition for the new French Five ₱ cents would call capital together in a way to benefit our Bonds; and this afternoon's prices from London show already an advance of a quarter ₱ cent. in Five-Twenties, Ten-Forties, and the Funded Fives, besides an improvement of an eighth on Consols. The crisis of the stock market on this account may be over, and a natural result would be a better business in United States Bonds. Our Exchange market, which was a shade firmer this morning, though without quotable change, was weaker again in the afternoon. The quotations for prime sixty-day sterling has been 109⅝@109⅞, with sales chiefly at 109⅝; and short sight may be quoted 110⅛@110¼.

Gold, however, did not respond to this improved condition of Bonds abroad. From 114⅞@114¾, the opening quotation, it passed to 114⅞@118; 114⅞ was bid to the close of business. The highest sales were at 114 15-16, and it was still offered at this fraction. The leading rate was much as usual, 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying. It is stated that $500,000 Gold Coin is engaged for shipment to-morrow; but it has the air of being forced, in view of the price at which demand bills can be bought. Silver is reported going forward to the extent of $280,000.

The Public Funds are an eighth to a quarter better than yesterday, with sales of Sixes of 1881 at 117⅛, New 1865s at 115, and 1867s at 115⅞. The Ten-Forties are an eighth better, and New Five ₱ cents steady.

Stocks have been dull, and a trifle lower. Sales on seller's option have been made in nearly all the speculative Stocks, the concession being three-eighths to a half ₱ cent. for an option of sixty days. The cases of advance are few; Panama rose from 120 to 123@122⅞, Michigan Central from 116½ to 117, and that is about all. The speculative Stocks ranged as follows for sales in the "regular way:" Erie, 52@51⅞@51⅝; Pacific Mail, 76⅞@⅜@⅝; North-Western, 75⅜@⅛@⅜; St. Paul, 57⅛@⅜@⅛; Ohios, 46⅛@46; Western Union Telegraph, 75⅜@⅛; New-York Central, 98⅝@⅛; Lake Shore, 92⅞@⅝@⅞; Union Pacific, 37⅞@38; C., C. & I. C., 37⅛@36⅞@37⅛, and Rock Island, 112⅝@⅜@⅝. It is an average of about a quarter ₱ cent. decline for the day. Money showed no further signs of activity, but became as easy as at any time recently, and closed 2 to 3 ₱ cent. on call. Stocks generally commanded money at 2 ₱ cent., where lent for use; and Erie, with a rather better supply for delivery, was not worth a bonus, though it lent free of Interest.

The State Bond list was dull. Virginia Consols improved about a half, and South Carolina New (of Jan. and July) declined as much. The Central Pacific Gold Bonds were dull, at 101⅞@102; Union Pacifics sold down to 89⅛, but recovered to 89⅞, closing 89⅞@⅞.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Monday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 30.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅞
American Gold	114⅞	114⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅝	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	112⅝
North-western Common	75⅛	75⅛
Pacific Mail	76⅞	76⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79⅛
St. Paul Common	57⅛	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	75⅛
Erie	52	51⅞
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	37⅛	36⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅞	42⅞

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was steady.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.......115¾	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65.......115
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.......117¾	5-20 reg., '67.......115¾
5-20 reg., '62.......116	5-20 coup., '67.......115¾
5-20 coup., '62.......116	5-20 coup., '68.......115¾
5-20 r g., '64.......116	10-40 registered.......111¾
5-20 coup., '64.......116	10-40 coupon.......112¾
5-20 reg., '65.......116	5s coupon, '81.......113¾
5-20 coup., '65.......116¾	6s currency.......114¾
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65.......114¾	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......134	Bank of the Republic.117
Manhattan.......152	Bank of N. America.......102¾
Merchants'.......117	Hanover.......100
Mechanics'.......133	Irving.......125
America.......150	Metropolitan.......134
City.......255	Market.......125
Tradesmen's.......149	Nassau.......107
Fulton.......155	Corn Exchange.......126
Mech. & Traders'.......135	Continental.......91¾
Gallatin National.......118	St Nicholas.......118
Merchants' Exchange 95	Commonwealth.......84
Seventh Ward.......108¾	Man. & Merchants'.......101
State of New-York.......110	N. Y. Nat. Exchange. 97
Commerce.......117¾	Central National.......100
Mech. B'k'g Assoc'n..108	Fourth National.......112
Ocean.......100	Ninth National.......108
Mercantile.......130	Oriental.......170
American Exchange..115	B'k'rs' & B'k'rs' Ass. 92

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 30.

Gold receipts	$1,034,513 04
Gold payments	160,107 57
Gold balance	40,461,302 55
Currency receipts	394,990 07
Currency payments	363,508 62
Currency balance	9,547,023 98
Customs	387,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	....
City 6s, New	....	101¾
Camden and Amboy	126¾	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	117¼	117⅜
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	59½
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	39⅛	39½
Lehigh Navigation	43⅛	43¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅞	93

Messrs. Wood & Davis are offering for sale a variety of Railroad Bonds, which they recommend to investors.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business. PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1878. Principal and interest guaranteed by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
For sale by
HOWARD LAPSLEY & Co.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—125, Behrens et al. vs. Clark.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 30.

By Judge Pratt.

Bowne *vs.* Bowne; decree of divorce granted.
Mills *vs.* Bliss; motion granted; no costs.
Mahuken *vs.* Williams; motion denied.
Wergota *vs.* Sulka; order granted.
Fricke *vs.* Wilson; motion denied; no costs.
Stokes *vs.* Redmond et al.; Landsdown *vs.* Benjamin; causes referred.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

By Judge Monell.

Henry J. Smith *vs.* James G. Tighe et al.; order discharged.
Francis P. Osborn *vs.* George F. Garretz; order granted.
Blake *vs.* Pont; order granted.
Commissioners of Pilots *vs.* Norwich and New-York Transportation Company; order granted.
The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company *vs.* Andrew C. Benedict; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

By Judge Larremore.

Bremer *vs.* Lyons; see memorandum for counsel.
Leaman *vs.* Hank; affidavit insufficient.
Green *vs.* Smith; see memorandum for counsel.
Beman *vs.* Samuelson; motion denied.
Hamilton *vs.* Ruckman; see opinion with Clerk.
Husted *vs.* Curran; judgment ordered.
Department of Buildings *vs.* Dye; motion granted.
In the matter of the petition of John A. Kamping; motion granted.
Crow *vs.* Meenan; reference ordered.
Arango *vs.* Lopery; motion granted, with leave to amend.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 30.

Before Judge Pratt.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A JUDGMENT DEBTOR FOR CONTEMPT.

George M. Newton vs. *Norman Ward.*—In this case an order for supplementary examination was served on the defendant, who failed to appear. Subsequently, on application to Judge Smith, at Chambers, the latter made an order fining the defendant the full amount of the judgment, $130, for contempt, and ordering that he stand committed until paid. Defendant's counsel then obtained from Judge Pratt an order to show cause why the order of Judge Smith should not be vacated, on the ground that it was made by default. This motion was argued today, when counsel for plaintiff produced the order of Judge Smith, reciting that it had been made after argument. Judge Pratt thereupon denied the motion, but directed a stay of proceedings on the attachment for ten days, to permit defendant's counsel to apply to Judge Smith for leave to renew the present motion, which is denied absolutely, with $10 costs to plaintiff, in case such permission is refused.

Breen and Spollissy for plaintiff; Comstock Bros. for defendant.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	4	Tar, bbls.	240
Cotton, bales	62	Resin, bbls.	3,371
Copper, bbls.	131	Beef, pks.	5
Copper, cakes	587	Cut-meats, pks.	296
Eggs, bbls.	986	Lard, pks.	891
Flour, bbls.	6,015	Lard, kegs	25
Wheat, bushels	11,680	Butter, pks.	2,306
Corn, bushels	120,950	Cheese, pks.	25,278
Oats, bushels	144,888	Tallow, pks.	205
Malt, bushels	26,009	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,404
Beans bbls.	22	Silver Ore, sacks	248
Peas, bbls.	300	Tea, half chests	291
Corn-meal, bags	150	Tobacco, hhds.	294
Hides, No.	113	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	391
Hides, bales	135	Whisky, bbls.	476
Leather, rolls	24,814	Wool, bales	433
Spirits Turp., bbls.	718	Lubricating Oil, bbls.	41
Crude Turp., bbls.	269		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the ship Weathersfield, for Liverpool—7,960 bushels Wheat, 8,409 bushels Corn, 1,544 bags Oil-cake, 6,000 Staves, 640 bales Cotton.

By the bark James Carthy, for Liverpool—16,743 bushels Corn.

By the bark Il Vero, for Penarth Roads and orders—34,145 bushels Corn.

By the bark Folkvang, for Cork and orders—18,427 bushels Corn.

By the brig Maria & Fanny, for Dunkirk—23,085 bushels Corn.

By the bark Orpheus, for Bremen—3,708 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Teneriffe, for Marseilles—1 hhd. Bark, 1,239 tcs. Lard, 856 pks. Tallow, 88 hhds Tobacco, 41 boxes Bacon, 25 bbls. Pork, 2 boxes Tobacco, 6,600 Staves, 28 bbls. Grease, 45 boxes Bellies, 7 boxes Middles, 12 hhds. Grease.

By the bark Nuovo Monde, for Palermo—17,060 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin, 1 box Clocks.

By the steamer Henry Chauncey, for China—77 cases Preserves, 38 kegs Spikes, 40 cases Machinery, 20 cases Drugs. For Aspinwall—94 rolls Leather, 155 Iron Tubes, 1 Boat, 1 box Lamps, 718 gallons Oil, 23,091 lbs. Butter, 124 cases Sewing-machines, 428 bbls. Flour, 4 kegs Shot, 4 bags Pepper, 224 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2,570 gallons Petroleum, 30 cases Milk, 17 pks. Bread, 2,596 lbs. Ham, 52 bbls. Beef, 1 case Revolvers, 6 bales Oakum, 181 pks. Glass-ware, 498 pks. Hardware, 31 cases Type, 58 cases Boots and Shoes, 4,720 lbs. Tallow, 50 cases Rifles, 250 bdls. Wire, 100 flasks Quicksilver, 1,235 boxes Soap, 302 cases Preserves, 67 bbls. Salt, 550 bales Tobacco, 72 pks. Rope, 309 pks Drugs, 31 pks. Perfumery, 285,126 lbs. Lard, 59 cases Matches, 145 bbls. Sugar, 5,200 feet Lumber, 607 bars Iron, 145 pks. Paint, 450 cases Cartridges, 215 pks. Wooden-ware, 6 kegs Nails, 14,517 lbs. Tobacco, 27 bales Domestics, 112 pks. Fish, 20 boxes Candles, 162 pks. Machinery, 165 pks. Furniture, 38 bales Belting, 3 Pianos, 50 cases Guns, 163 pks. trunks, 80 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Cement 48 bbls. Potatoes.

By the brig Nellie, for Trinidad—860 bbls Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 225 bbls. Bread, 450 bushels Corn, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 200 reams Paper, 20 bales Tobacco, 100 boxes Cheese, 1,000 Shooks.

By the bark Thomas Pope, of Monrovia—33 hhds. Tobacco, 5 bales Tobacco, 35 bbls. Pork, 11 bbls. Beef, 227 bbls. Flour, 147 cases Petroleum, 101 kegs Nails, 5 bbls Meal, 4 pks. Domestics, 1 case Sewing-machines, 13 cases Muskets, 3,900 feet Pine, 73 pks. Perfumery, 336 pks. Fish, 18,608 lbs. Shoulders, 750 lbs. Ham, 1,340 lbs. Butter, 1,545 lbs. Bacon, 650 lbs. Lard, 295 lbs. Cheese, 6 bbls. Resin, 225 lbs. Sugar.

And from Philadelphia, for Dantzic, by the ship Pauline David, 285,905 gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for European ports: For Newry, Ireland, by the British bark Kestrel, 27,085 bushels Corn....Gloucester, England, Italian bark Francesco, 22,731 bushels Corn....Dublin, Ireland, British bark Hipparchus, 34,993 bushels Corn....Dublin, Ireland, British bark Clausman, 33,393 bushels Corn....Breman, North German ship Unland, 286,673 gallons Petroleum.

ASHES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Pots at $7 75@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue nominal in the absence of supplies.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair request and quoted at 34c.@35c. for Western, and 36c.@36½c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been very sparingly sought after as a rule, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been firm and in fair request, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4@$5 50 ₱ ton, for cargoes. An auction sale of 160,000 tons Scranton is announced for to-morrow (Wednesday).

COCOA—Has been in light demand, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.; Caracas, 18½c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—There has been a fair call noted for Rio at uniform quotations, with sales reported since our last of 2,435 bags, by the Denmark, and 1,524 bags, by the Erin, on private terms. The invoice business in other kinds has been unimportant, with values, however, quoted firmer for all desirable samples. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 5,234 bags; sales, 11,736 bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 108,523 bags here, 21,689 bags at Baltimore, 4,200 bags at Hampton Roads, 4,926 bags at Mobile, and 315 bags at New-Orleans. At auction 400 bags damaged Java were sold at 19c.@19½c., currency, ₱ lb. The jobbing movement shows no new features of interest.

COTTON—There has been a livelier movement reported for early delivery at, however, a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., the market closing steady. The inquiry has been mostly for export, with a moderate call for spinning purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,340 bales, including 3,972 bales to shippers and 338 bales to spinners. For forward deliveries there has been a fairly active movement reported at ⅛c. ₱ lb. off on contracts for the early, and ⅛c. ₱ lb. on the later months, with sales reported of 20,400 bales, (4,100 bales last evening and 16,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 100 bales at 20⅜c., no notice till after 20th; 100 bales at 20⅜c., regular; 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 700 bales at 20⅜c., 700 bales at 20 5-16c.; August and September, 100 bales each, 20⅝c. together; September, 500 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20 7-16c., 300 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 19 5-16c.; November, 200 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c. And today, for August, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c. short notice, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 2,200 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 500 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 500 bales at 20 3-16c., 1,100 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅛c., 1,100 at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c.; November, 500 bales at 18⅝c., 500 bales at 18⅝c., 1,000 bales at 18⅝c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 500 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c. Exchange—1c. paid to exchange 200 bales October for 200 bales September; 200 bales seller's option, this year, 18⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.67c.; September, 20.59c.; October, 19.36c.; November, 18 11-16c.; December, 18⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 62 bales from Wilmington. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 172 bales, and thus far this week 1,159 bales, against 1,997 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,671,952 bales, against 3,981,439 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19	19	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	22
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23⅜

EGGS—Desirable lots of fresh receipts have been in reduced supply and fair request at firmer and buoyant rates. We quote the extreme range from 20c.@24c for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 22c.@23c., Western at from 21c.@22c., and Jersey at 23c.@24c.

FISH—There has been a restricted business noted in the leading kinds of stock, within our range, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@$10; No. 2 do., $7@$8 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7 ₱ bbl; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 20c. for Scale, and 10c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in good request and 3,000 boxes have been sold, in bond, at $1 40, gold, ₱ box. Citron has been purchased to the extent of 200 cases at advanced prices, closing at 41c. The jobbing trade in most kinds of stock has been more satisfactory on a generally steady basis as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly for home trade purposes, at generally firm and, in some instances, rather better prices. Holders have been less urgent in their offering of stock at the ruling figures. Sales have been made since our last of 12,700 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 80, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, ₱ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour continues in fair request at full previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls. at $6 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues inactive at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $4 75@$5, ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been more active at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 35@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 1,300 bbls., in lots, the bulk of the business having been in low Western stock at $3 15@$3 25, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, leading to a fair business, mostly for export. Winter Wheat held firmly, but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at $1 51 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 50 for No. 2 do., part called No. 1; $1 49 for choice No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 48 for straight No. 2 Chicago Spring, all afloat; $1 65@$1 75 for Red and Amber Western (Winter); $1 75@$1 80 for White do.; $1 65 for Red State; and $1 80 for White do. ₱ bushel....Corn has been more actively sought after, mainly for shipment, though, to a fair extent, for trade purposes, at a shade stronger prices, closing firmly. The bulk of the business was in the better grades of Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 267,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. for poor to choice steamer grades of New-Mixed Western, chiefly 60c.@61c. for good to choice steamer, afloat, and 61½c.@62½c. for ordinary to strictly prime sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 62½c. for strictly prime samples; 62½c.@63½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 64c.@68c. for White Western, and 54c.@57½c. for damaged. For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted on the basis of yesterday's closing prices, but holders have been claiming 1c.@2c. a bushel more, checking business....Rye has been in demand on the basis of 73c. for prime Western, afloat, but has been held higher, and reported very quiet. ....Barley unchanged....Of Barley-malt small sales have been reported at $1 10@$1 15 for good to choice two-rowed State; market inactive, but firm....Oats have been more freely dealt in, closing with more firmness, on the basis of yesterday's quotations. The main inquiry has been for Mixed Western, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 42½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 41½c. for do., in store; 42c. for small lots of do., afloat; 42½c.@43c. for do., from track; 44c.@47c. for ordinary to very choice White Western; 43c.@48½c. for Mixed State.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 500 rolls Domestic at 15½c. Market unchanged.

HAY—There has been limited shipping and fair local demand for Bale Hay, within the range of from $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 80c.@$1; new Bale Hay at 95c.@$1 35; Straw quiet at from 70c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The feature of the business in this line has been the activity in Jute Butts, the sales of which embrace 500 bales for prompt delivery at 2⅛c.; 1,000 bales, to arrive, at 2⅛c.@2¼c.; and 5,000 bales, here and at Boston, deliverable after Aug. 1, at 2¼c., currency, ₱ lb. Of Jute Rejections, 50 bales were sold at 2¾c. ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Other kinds quiet at equal to about previous quotations.

HIDES—Quiet and weak; 1,500 Dry Texas sold at 18½c.

METALS—A livelier business has been reported in Ingot Copper at a shade stronger prices; sales, 100,000 lbs., for prompt delivery, at 33½c.@33¾c.; 300,000 lbs., for forward delivery, on private terms; and 50,000 lbs. best selected English at 33c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been held firmly on a reduced offering of stock, but has showed less animation; sales, 200 tons Glengarnock at $53 50@$54; and 500 tons various brands, in lots, on private terms. American Pig-iron has been in fair demand at full rates. Iron Rails have been firm and in fairly active request, with sales reported of 2,000 tons English on private terms.... Lead and Zinc dull at unchanged quotations....Of Silesian Spelter, 25 tons sold at 7c., gold, ₱ lb....Pig-tin quiet, but steady, with deliveries after Aug. 1 quoted at 34½c., gold, for English, and 35c., gold, for Straits. Tin Plates have been in demand and firm, with sales, for delivery after Aug. 1, of 1,000 boxes Coke at $12 25, and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $11 75, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and nominal in price, in the instance of full parcels; 37 bbls. New-Orleans were placed at 78c.@84c. ₱ gallon. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 32½c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@37½c; English Islands, 30c.@42½c, and New-Orleans, 40c.@86c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, but at rather less buoyant prices; sales 1,600 bbls. Strained at $3 30@$3 35 mainly at $3 35; and 700 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 ₱ 280 lbs....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand and much lower, closing with 52c. bid and 54c. asked; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at 53c.@54c., and 50 bbls. Shipping at 55c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been generally very quiet, with, in most instances, the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@77c.; Crude Sperm at $1 3?@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached at $1 65@$1 68; Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red-oil, 47½c.@48c.; do. Saponified, 52½c.@53½c.; Linseed-oil, 80c.@81c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 42c.@45c.; Extra Refined Seal at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 49c.@50c.; Yellow, 55c.@57½c.; White, 65c.@70c., ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, 7¾c.; Tallow oil, 77½c.@82½c.

PETROLEUM—The very destructive fire at Hunter's Point wholly unsettled the local market, and seriously interfered with the outward movements of stock. Prices of both Crude and Refined here were entirely nominal, and no dealings of importance were reported. At Philadelphia sales were made of 1,000 bbls. Refined, for prompt delivery, at 21¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., first half of August, at 21¾c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., last half of do., at 22⅛c.@22½c., ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The Pork trade has been very dull. There has been very little inquiry for full lots, while the jobbing business has been light. Prices have been weak and declining. Sales have been reported of 220 bbls., in lots, at $13 65@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $13 for old do.; $12 25 for Thin Mess, $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been limited, at easier rates, with sales reported of only 250 bbls Western Mess, seller August, quoted at $13 60 ₱ bbl....City dressed Hogs continue in fair demand and quoted up to 6⅛c.@7c ₱ lb....Cutmeats have been in light supply and good request at from 11c.@16c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5⅝c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7c.@7½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 300 pks. within the range. Included in the sales were 170 tcs. canvassed Hams at 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been scarce and in rather urgent demand at rising prices, with sales reported of 70 boxes Long Clear at 7¾c., and 100 boxes do., August delivery, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.... Old Western Lard has been difficult to place for early delivery, though offered at decidedly lower prices. New has been in fair request, mostly for refining purposes, at steady rates. City has been in less request, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price. Sales have been reported of 800 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 8⅝c. for new Western Steam; 8⅜c. for prime old do.; 8⅜c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8c.@8⅛c for No. 1. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been quite active, but at much lower rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at 8⅝c.@8⅜c., closing at 8 13-16c @8⅞c.; 1,750 tcs., seller September, at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; and 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 8⅝c. ₱ lb.... In Beef products there has been a restricted business reported within the previous range of from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@12 for Extra Mess; sales, 185 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams continue dull at $2@$24 50 as the extremes....Butter has been essentially unaltered in price, on a moderate call for stock, mostly on local account....Cheese firm and in fair demand.

RICE—The demand has been rather more satisfactory and values have been quoted firm, with sales reported of 120 casks Carolina and 350 bags Rangoon, within the previous range. We quote: Carolina, $8 50@$9 25 for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 62½@$8 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Also, 400 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices, including Turk's Island, 41c @46c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 10 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Bur aps, $1 15; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, yet nominally steady, at 9⅛c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has declined to $2 20, gold, with sales of 4,156 bags at the quoted rate, on four months' credit. Grass seeds dull and nominal. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 95@$2; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—A fair jobbing inquiry prevails for Soap, mainly for domestic, at uniform prices. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 6⅛c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively quiet since our last, but quoted steady, on the basis of yesterday's figures, with a restricted offering of desirable grades of refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 886 hhds. and 2,500 boxes, including 300 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; 275 hhds., chiefly prime refining do., at 9c.; 186 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9⅜c.@10c.; 125 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c., and 2,500 boxes Centrifugal on private terms. Refined Sugars, moderately sought after at a shade easier rates, with powdered quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Granulated at 12⅛c.; A's at 11⅛c.@11⅜c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The demand has been fairly active and rather firmer in price; the buoyancy in gold favoring export purchases. Sales have been reported of 135,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime samples. Prime Stearine, in tierces, has been held firmly at 10⅛c. ₱ lb., on a light stock and moderate inquiry.

TEAS—Have been quiet since our last, within the previous range of quotations.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has attracted less attention, but has been without change of moment as to price; sales 220 hhds. at 8⅝c.@15c. There has been a fair business reported in Seed Leaf, and a steady basis as to value; sales 342 cases new crop New-York at 11c.@13½c. for running crop, and 25c. for wrappers; 200 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 363 cases Ohio at 13⅛c.; and 100 cases old crop sundries at 15c @35c. ₱ lb. Havana has been quiet at unaltered figues; 200 bales sold at 95c.@$1 15 ₱ lb. Manufactured in demand at full prices.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but firm at 94c. ₱ gallon; sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight business has been limited in the way of Grain engagements; moderate in that of Cotton; fair in the Provision line, especially Bacon and Cheese, and light in other kinds of Produce, at about previous rates. An unusually active movement has been reported in the chartering line, chiefly in the way of Grain and Petroleum engagements, at fairly supported rates. From the outports the reports are of a moderate call for vessels, with rates generally quoted firm....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat, and by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Grain at 9½d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 570 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 18,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 32 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. Also, a British brig, 325 tons, (now at Boston) with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. And a British brig, 141 tons, with Sugar, reported from Pernambuco, at 30s. And another, 224 tons, with Cotton and Sugar, from Aracaju, at ¾d., and 45s....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Grain, at 9½d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 70 tons Walnut on private terms; and by steam 12 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. Also, a British bark, 338 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by sail, 30 tons Walnut on private terms....For the British Channel, three British barks, 390, 264 and 263 tons, five British brigs, 257, 219, 185, 175 and 179 tons; a Norwegian brig, 197 tons; a German schooner, 110 tons, and a Spanish bark, 303 tons, reported from Bahia, within the range of 27s. 6d.@45s., closing at 27s. 6d.@30s....For an Irish port direct, a Russian brig, 619 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Corn reported from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 498 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain and a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s.; a British bark, 336 tons, with 2,200 quarters do., an Italian bark, 562 tons, with 3,200 quarters do., another, 470 tons, with 3,200 quarters do., and a British bark, 384 tons, with 2,700 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 326 tons, with 2,000 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s; a Norwegian bark, 485 tons, with 3,200 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d.; another, 487 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., and another, 443 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do., same rates; also, a bark with about 3,500 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, (a re-charter,) at 7s. 1½d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, two Norwegian barks, 333 and 273 tons, Walnut, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Antwerp, 100 cases Tobacco, at 35c.; also, a British ship, 986 tons, with about 6,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 750 tons, with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, privilege of Hamburg, reported on private terms. Also a German brig, 220 tons, with Tobacco, from Bahia, at 35s....For Continental ports, an American ship, 1,195 tons, with 7,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s.; a British bark, 695 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. do., at 6s. 6d.; and another, 680 tons, (also to arrive,) at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 25 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms....For the Baltic, an American bark, 549 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. 6d., for orders; a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. do., at 7s. 1½d.@7s. 3d., according to lay days....For Genoa, equal to 300 hhds. Virginia Tobacco, at 40s....For Bilboa, a British brig, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported, on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 471 tons, hence with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Demerara and back, an American schooner, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour steady; Iowa and Minnesota Extras, $6 37½@$7 50. Wheat excited; prices higher, the most advance being for spot and August; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 30@$1 31½, closed at $1 31¼, cash; August, $1 29¼, closed $1 31½; September closed $1 14¼. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅛c.@42¾c., regular and fresh, cash; 42¼c., August; 43⅞c.@44c., September; rejected, 40c.; High Mixed Canal, 44⅛c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 27⅛c., cash; 26¾c., August. Rye quiet and unchanged. No. 2 at 61c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky easier and quiet; sales at 90c.@90c.; closed at 89½c. bid. Provisions quiet and unchanged; Pork offered at $14 75, cash; $14 50 August; no sales. Lard quiet and unchanged at 9c. Bulk Meats in good demand. Bacon in good demand but no sales of either; a lot of Sweet-pickled Bellies, loose, sold at 6⅛c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—367,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour firm and scarce; Spring Double Extra, $6@$7. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 35½; No. 2, $1 27. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 43c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37c. Rye firm; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 63,483 bushels; Corn, 366,677 bushels; Oats, 12,800 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Corn, 89,954 bushels. Oats, 13,850 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 3,200 bushels; Corn, 33,950 bushels; Oats, 45,767 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. Grain boats scarce. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels Western Club at $1 35; 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 36; quoted: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 60. Corn active; sales of 60,000 bushels at 52½c. Oats quiet; sales 16,000 bushels at 38c. Barley-malt unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 75; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 81; Amber Michigan, $1 53@$1 54; old, $1 65; August, $1 41; September, $1 43; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52; August $1 42½. Corn in good demand and a shade better; high mixed, 49½c.; buyer August 50½c., buyer September, 51c.; low mixed, 48½c.@49c.; Michigan, 49c.; no grade, 46½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 at 29c.@32c.; new Michigan, 32c. Freights weak; to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8½c.; to Kingston, 8c. Receipts—15,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour in fair demand and advanced for Old; sales at $8; New, $7 50@$7 75. Wheat in good demand for best; samples of Old at $1 60@$1 62; New, $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull and a shade lower at 47c. Rye firm at 73c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 31c.@32c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter in good demand for choice at 20c.@22c. Pork dull and nominal; Regular, $13; City, $13 50. Lard dull and nominal; Steam, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; offerings light; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon firm; sales of Shoulders at 6⅜c.; Sides, 8¼c.@9c. Live Hogs steady at $4 70@$5 10. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 88c, with sales.

OSWEGO, N. Y. July 30.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 2,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 43. Corn firm; sales 6,500 bushels at 56c.@57c. Oats quiet; 38c. for Illinois; 40c. for Ohio. Corn-meal, $1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20 ₱ ton. Highwines, 92c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4, to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—131,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,814,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; old No. 2 Winter Red, $1 76; sample lots of new do. at $1 68@$1 79. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 30c. Whisky firm at 92c. Pork quiet; order lots, $14. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Clear Sides, 8c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs firmer at $4@$4 75. Cattle dull at $3@$6 for fair to choice. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat 7,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Sugar firmer; Cuba, 8c. Molasses firmer; Cuba, 32c. Petroleum—Crude, 16¼c.; Refined, 21¼c. Clover-seed, $10@$10 75. Flour—Best grades of Spring and Winter, demand good at full prices; medium and low grades heavy and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75. Wheat quiet and steady; New Red, $1 60@$1 65; Old do., $1 78; White, $1 80@$1 81. Rye unchanged. Corn—Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 60½c.@61c. Oats, 35c.@44c. Whisky, 95c.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Tobacco firm; sales 110 hhds. Flour steady; Extra Family $6. Grain steady; Wheat—Red, $1 25; Amber, $1 30; White, $1 35. Corn, 63c. Oats, 40c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork—Round lots, $13 50@$13 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@15½c.. Lard, 9¼c.@10¼c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky dull at 89c.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Flour firm at $4 50@$9 50. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales at 55c.@64c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 40c.@42c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. Pork and Lard—No sales.

DETROIT, July 30.—Wheat active and higher; No. 1 White, $1 72@$1 74; Treadwell, $1 73. Corn dull and lower; sales at 52c. Oats dull; 33c.@34c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Flour firm, active and advanced 25c. Wheat—None offered; prices unchanged, New No. 2 Winter held at $1 35. Corn quiet at 50c. Oats steady; sales, 2,000 bushels at 36c. Petroleum—Crude active and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 45 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 1,511 bales.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 19½c.@20c.; net receipts, 22 bales; stock, 336 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton dull; Middling nominal; net receipts, 5 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock 5,715 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 91½; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91½; 10-40s, 89¾.

5 P. M.—Consols, both for money and the account, closed at 92⅝@92¾. American Securities firmer; 5-20s closed at 91⅝ for '62s; 92⅝ for '65s, old; 91¾c. for '67s. and 90 for 10-40s.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes, 55f. 17c., and closed at 55f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three day have been 33,000 quarters, of which 21,000 bales are American. Corn, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. ₱ quarter for No. 2 Mixed. Common Resin, 8s.@8s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The quotations of Cotton are unchanged.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Oats, 2s. 8d. ₱ bushel. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₱ quarter for No. 2 mixed. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 9d.@11s. 1d. for Red Western Spring; 11s. 10d. for Red Winter.

5 P. M.—Cotton closed steady; Middling uplands, 9¾c.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; sales for the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for export. The Manchester markets for yarns and fabrics are quiet and firm. Refined Petroleum, 17d.@17½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, July 30.—Sugar, on the spot, 34s.@34s. 6d.; afloat, 28s.@28s. 6s. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £37 15s.@£38 ₱ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. ₱ cwt.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The German Emigrants—A Complaint by the Staats Zeitung—The Catholic Protectory.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, Mr. O'Gorman presiding. Mr. Lynch read a translation of a long article from the *Staats Zeitung* of July 20, in which it is charged that for the first six months of the present year the majority of the emigrant arrivals at Castle Garden were of German-speaking people, and urged the necessity, therefore, of so arranging the appointment of employes of the Board that a large number of them should speak German. The article alleged that, at Castle Garden, of ninety-two officials only twenty-six speak German: that, at Ward's Island, of 103 officials only thirty-eight speak German; and that of the emigrants' boarding-house keepers forty-three are Irish, English, and Scotch, three are French, one Italian, one Danish, but only twenty-nine were Germans.

The article concludes by asserting that of the two physicians at Castle Garden, one should be able to speak German. This had been the case until recently, but now neither were able to speak German, a young Irishman named Healy having been appointed on the resignation of Dr. Hallock, one of the former incumbents, a Dr. Tindale, proposed by Mr. Wallack, having been rejected.

Mr. Lynch said it would appear from this article that German is the prevailing language in this County, and that great injustice has been done to a majority of our citizens. He proceeded to show that some of the allegations in the article are incorrect. By the official figures it appears that up to June 30, 1872, the arrivals from English-speaking countries (Ireland, England, Scotland, &c.,) were 68,001, while the number coming from Germany, &c., was 66,482. He also said that while the 42 English boarding-house keepers can accommodate 1,351 persons, the 29 Germans can lodge 1,167 emigrants. As for the Castle Garden physician, Dr. Healy, Mr. Lynch said he could speak German, and that the appointment was made after the medical society had been so informed, and that no application from Germans had been received. Mr. Lynch moved for a committee to investigate the origin and correctness of the charges.

Mayor Hall was opposed to noticing the attack at all, as was also Mr. Kauffman, but all the others voted in its favor, and the resolution was adopted. Messrs. Hart, Kauffman and Lynch were chosen such committee.

Mr. Wallack then rose and stated that he would take the responsibility of the article.

A correspondence between the President of the Immigration Board and the President of the Catholic Protectory was read. Mr. O'Gorman, on the part of the Immigration Commissioners, offered the use of some unfurnished buildings on Ward's Island for the temporary accommodation of the homeless children, but this offer was declined with thanks, other arrangements having been made for the orphans.

Music at Mount Morris Park.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris Park today, from 4½ to 6½ P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Lucrezia Borgia" ....Donizetti
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ....Suppe
3. Waltz, "Over Land and Sea" ....Gungl
4. Selection, "Barber of Seville" ....Rossini

PART II.

5. Galop, "Jolly Brothers" ....Strauss
6. Duet, from "Oberto Conti di S Bonifacio" ....Verdi
7. Waltz, "1,001 Nights" ....Strauss
8. "Anvil Polka" ....Parlow

PART III.

9. Selection, "Ernani" ....Verdi
10. Mazurka, "Fata Morgana" ....Strauss
11. Cornet Polka, "Whirlwind" ....Levy
12. Finale, March, "On Guard" ....Dodworth

Payment of Interest on the City and County Debt.

Controller Green has provided the means to be disbursed in payment, on the 1st of August, of the interest on the City and County debt due on that day, viz.: Interest on City stocks and bonds, $420,791 97; interest on County bonds, $24,916 81. Total, $445,708 78. Of the above amount, $126,660 31 is payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, being for interest on stocks and bonds held by said Commission.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 6th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The Weekly Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 5 cents.

It contains, in a four-page supplement, making altogether twelve pages of reading matter, a full report of SENATOR CONKLING'S GREAT SPEECH at Cooper Institute; Biographical Sketch of President GRANT; THE TRUTH AT LAST, being the official report of the rebel agent Greeley went to Canada to visit; New Movements in Erie; the latest from NORTH CAROLINA and this State; GRACE GREENWOOD'S Letter from the Yosemite; a List of Greeley's Chief Supporters; Official Report of the Department of Agriculture; the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The *Evening Post* replies very properly to the subterfuge put forward by Mr. GREELEY'S successors in relation to the course of the *Tribune* for years past on public questions. The cue in the *Tribune* office now is to deny that Mr. GREELEY is responsible for what has appeared in the *Tribune*, and to throw the blame on individual contributors. This is something new in journalism, but as it comes from FENTON'S Professor it must doubtless become the rule for the future. In the same Fentonian spirit, the Professor tries to make our remarks about GREELEY'S letter to the loyal Governors concerning President LINCOLN, apply to others who signed the same letter. It says we have called the letter "treasonable." Of course we never said anything of the kind. What we have said is that Mr. GREELEY, in signing the letter, was guilty of an act of base treachery, but THEODORE TILTON, who also signed the letter, cannot be accused of the same bad faith. Mr. GREELEY'S position and relations toward Mr. LINCOLN convict him of bad faith—the circumstances were different in regard to the others who signed it. Mr. GREELEY'S successors make poor work of defending him. They had better let him alone. If the lion is in a cage, do not let us see too much of the donkey strutting about in a lion's skin.

FENTON'S disciple cannot make up his mind to give up the theory that the TIMES has been one of Judge BARNARD'S supporters. The foolish person had better go and ask Judge BARNARD *his* opinion of the matter! He might also read the report published in the *Tribune* of the 25th inst.:

"ARTHUR JOHNS was called and sworn: Was Law Court reporter and lawyer; know Judge BARNARD by sight very well; have reported in his Court since 1864 nearly every day. * * * Witness, referring to the assault upon Mr. EATON, said Judge BARNARD, while on the Bench, said, 'My enemies are unfortunate, one has dropped dead, and the other has succeeded in getting himself hit on the head, and was hit a little too hard;' it was generally reported that EATON was hit on the head with sand-bags; EATON appeared in the case of RAMSEY against JAY GOULD and others; it was some little time after the proceeding before Judge BARNARD, when the assault occurred. EATON was counsel against GOULD; witness knew H. J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES; he died unexpectedly; *the TIMES had been very hostile to Barnard and the Erie management.*"

This sort of evidence does not bear out the Professor's lumpish recollections of what the TIMES has said of BARNARD. But as he has not the least idea of what has appeared in the *Tribune*, and denounces every fresh extract from its columns as a "forgery," how can he be expected to know what other journals have said or done? Let him keep on ruining HORACE GREELEY, for the sake of stepping into his shoes. That is work enough for the great Professor.

Mr. SUMNER has spoken at last. He has told some of his colored correspondents to vote for GREELEY, and supplied them with his reasons, occupying some three columns. We have no hesitation in saying that his arguments are many of them fallacious, and some of them utterly unworthy Mr. SUMNER'S reputation for candor. Is it quite decent to contrast GREELEY'S early poverty with the "patronage" GRANT received in being sent to West Point, or to say that GREELEY was trained as a civilian and GRANT as a soldier, in a way to imply that GRANT'S four years at West Point unfitted him for civil life? And did not the country get full value for the education of Gen. GRANT "at public expense?" Is it quite decent to say that greater "industry" on the President's part would have prevented Kukluxism? Or that differing with Mr. SUMNER on the San Domingo business disqualified him for dealing with law-breakers? But we need not stop to specify absurdities—or worse—in Mr. SUMNER'S letter. It cannot influence many intelligent colored men, for the simple reason that it omits entirely to answer the one question it sets out to answer, viz.: Will GREELEY or GRANT "enforce the requirements of the Constitution and the laws respecting the civil and political rights of the negroes, with most heartfelt sympathy and the greatest vigor?" With the Kuklux in the Carolinas supporting GREELEY and the Kuklux in the Albany Penitentiary cursing GRANT, Mr. SUMNER did not dare to answer that question frankly.

The news from North Carolina amounts simply to this: All that fraud and intimidation can do will be attempted to carry the State for the Democrats. Those who have faith enough in the resolution and courage of the Republican voters still hope that the infamous programme which is being carried out under the direction of WOOD and BLUMENBERG will fall short of its expected result. That there will be intense excitement in the old North State on Thursday is very obvious, that there will be violence and bloodshed is all too probable. It is to be hoped that the country will carefully watch the development of the tactics by which it is being attempted to carry the State for the Democrats and for GREELEY. If we may judge of the frame of Hercules from his foot, the first installment in the campaign of rowdyism and fraud will help us to appreciate what the Greeley managers are preparing for the entire contest, and for what they hope is to follow after it.

A more complete and overwhelming refutation of a series of falsehoods has seldom been made than that which is made in our columns this morning of the *Tribune's* pretended exposure of "Defaulters Under GRANT." We invite the careful perusal of our statements. They are based on public records, and may be implicitly relied on. They show that in its anxiety to collect charges against the President, Mr. GREELEY'S organ has, in some cases resorted to pure invention, in others to gross exaggeration; that it has charged him with offenses of officers appointed by other Presidents, and even of those who were dismissed before he arrived at the Presidency; that some of the "defaulters" were never in the service at all, and that in nearly half its cases the alleged offenders were the subordinates of the President's appointees, for whom he was in no wise responsible, and from whom it is impossible that the Treasury should suffer one cent of loss. We have already pointed out that many of the accused persons were now supporters of GREELEY, and that, by the admission of his organ, all were dealt with in a manner that, had Gov. HOFFMAN ever adopted it, would have deprived Mr. GREELEY long ago of the aid of OAKEY HALL, PETER B. SWEENY, or any others of the Tammany Ring. If there is any possibility of folly and wickedness which the *Tribune* has not exemplified in this remarkable and outrageous assault on the President, we are not now able to conceive of it.

The Revival of the Kuklux.

No sensible man, who has read the newspapers of the day, doubts that the Kuklux were a reality less than a year ago. They were an organization formed to prevent the negroes voting the Republican ticket, and to this end they burned, whipped, mutilated and murdered numberless victims. In support of this assertion we quote HORACE GREELEY'S speech, made in June, 1871, in which he said:

"I have been asked, are there any Kuklux down South? Yes, gentlemen, there are. * * I am moved with profound disgust when I think of these men covering themselves up with second-rate calico, masking their faces, arming themselves to the teeth, and riding around to the cabins of poor, harmless negroes, *dragging them from their beds, and whipping and maiming them till they are compelled to swear they will never again vote the Republican ticket.*"

After this, no man—especially no man now supporting GREELEY—will deny the existence of the Kuklux a year ago.

But, says the Democratic Press, "the Kuklux are entirely disbanded." Then why is Gov. WALKER, down in North Carolina, apologizing for them, and "hoping to God" that they will continue their infernal work? Hear him, as reported in a Greeley paper:

"A party styling itself Republican has for several years controlled the Administration, and has dragged North Carolina down from the high position she once occupied among the free commonwealths of the world, until her hitherto untarnished name became a by-word and a disgrace. The outrages of the Radicals had been so great that the people were driven into taking the power into their own hands, and exercising the God-given right of self-protection. These outrages, combined with an inefficient Administration, gave rise to Kukluxism. He was not here to defend the Kuklux or violence of any kind; but he did not hesitate to say, as the Chief Magistrate of the grandest old State in the Union, that when the men whom they have placed in power fail so utterly to do their duty, *he hoped to God the people would take the Government into their hands.*"

This is a palpable confession and a defiant approval of the existence of the Kuklux. But no one needed Walker's impudent admissions to believe in that. Within a fortnight two distinct cases of Kukluxism have been announced in North Carolina. Doubtless more have occurred. Both the parties have motives for suppressing reports of them—the Democrats because they are afraid Northern Liberals will be disgusted, and Republicans because they fear that the alarm of the negroes at the renewal of persecution will keep voters from the polls. But the truth escapes. Here is what one of the *Tribune's* own correspondents was compelled to listen to, and is imprudent enough to report:

"The Democrats of the South, if HORACE GREELEY is elected, will be the worst disappointed set of men you ever saw. I don't believe Mr. GREELEY has sold out to them as they think he has, and there's sure to be a fight unless these secessionists down here are allowed to manage him. *You don't and can't know them as we do;* but mind what I tell you, *this whole country will be overrun with Kuklux within three months after Mr. Greeley's inauguration. Then if he undertakes to suppress disorder there'll be such a howl as this country never heard.*"

Some of the Democratic papers take another tack. They would have us believe that the negroes are all at fault, though it is curious how this offensive people always get the worst of it. A dispatch to the Associated Press, which is usually unfair enough, thus describes an occurrence in Savannah:

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The attempt of the negroes to ride on street-cars culminated in a quarrel, to-night, during which *two* whites and *several* negroes were wounded. There is much excitement.

This, obviously colored as it is, is not savage enough for the *Tribune*, which publishes a special account as follows:

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The political bitterness which has been rapidly intensifying during the past few weeks, culminated in a riot, this afternoon, in the streets, between blacks and whites, *incited by Custom-house employes.*

A few months ago, before the *Tribune's* guns had been spiked by the treachery of its chief, it would have denounced an outrage of this kind as it deserved. It would have asked if an attempt to ride in street-cars was a capital offense in Savannah, and it would have promptly stamped as a lie the statement about Custom-house employes. Now it employs the tone and tactics of the old pro-slavery, Kuklux Democratic papers. Does it suppose that all its readers are as lost to a sense of decency, or are as incapable of honest indignation against cruelty and outrage as itself?

Still another portion of the Democratic Press would have it, we suppose, that the Administration speakers have been stirring up strife. The *Herald* raves about "the seed sown by Secretary BOUTWELL and those who have united with him in the attempt to excite the passions and hatreds of the negroes of North Carolina against the whites," and closes with the following brutal threat and more brutal falsehood:

"*It must be peace or war between the black and white citizens of the Southern States, and Boutwell and his friends are doing their best to make it war.*"

There is not, in anything Mr. BOUTWELL or any other Republican speaker has said, the shadow of foundation for this statement of the *Herald's*. Senator DOOLITTLE, in his opening of the campaign, warned negroes that if they did not divide their votes their liberties would be in danger, and WALKER, as we have seen, sustained the Kuklux outrages. But no Republican has followed these evil examples.

The simple truth slipped from the pen of a *Tribune* writer when he declared, yesterday:

"There is no part of the Union where intimidation is so easy as it is in North Carolina, or where a little money will buy so many votes."

This is the secret of all these twistings and turnings on the question of the treatment of the negroes. Whether the Kuklux are boldly declared to have been called into being by the measures adopted to suppress them, or whether the negroes are charged with violently getting themselves killed and beaten, or whether all violence is sturdily denied, or even when the Republicans are accused of getting up riots to kill off their own rioters—the object of the lying and squirming is always the same. It is to promote the interests of the Kuklux Democracy, and bring in the reign of peace and reconciliation by allowing the midnight assassins and disguised marauders to have it all their own way, with HORACE GREELEY to defend, excuse, or pardon them.

Since the above was written, word comes that Monday night a Grant ratification meeting, in Savannah, was surrounded and fired on by a gang of several hundred armed men, and many were wounded. This is "reconciliation" with a vengeance. Shall we not all vote for the peaceful candidate whose followers observe such profound good feeling thus early in the campaign?

What a Little Money Can Do.

The sixth of the series of TIMES' picnics was, in every way, a memorable occasion. Nine hundred little newsboys, between the ages of seven and fourteen, were treated to a day's enjoyment after their own heart. They had plenty of food, plenty of fresh air and unbounded freedom to swim and romp, without fear and without danger. It is not difficult to imagine the zest with which these bright-eyed and sharp-witted little fellows entered into the varied enjoyments of the day. The public has a peculiar tenderness for this class of street Arabs, and their departure was attended by something like an ovation all along the line of their route to the barge. The youngsters had all two plates of chowder, and those who wanted it had three; they had sandwiches without stint, and lemonade in abundance. Yet all the accessories to the day's enjoyment did not cost over fifty cents a head—a price which would not have paid for the chowder consumed, had it been purchased in the usual way. Of course, this result was partly due to the generosity of the purveyors and others who furnished things needful for the picnic. The services of the Governor's Island Band were kindly granted, without fee or reward; the barge and grove were furnished at half price, and so on. All this illustrates how contagious the spirit of a charity of this kind becomes. Every man who contributes a dollar, not only helps to incite others to imitate him, but is instrumental in procuring the free and cheerful gift of a hundred little services, which have a pecuniary, as well as a moral value.

What is true of individuals is true of communities. The example of New-York incited Philadelphia to a similar attempt at well-doing, and now the Boston *Advertiser* announces that a committee of ladies and gentlemen is being formed in that city to provide picnics and out-door entertainments for poor and neglected children during the rest of the Summer.

Successful and beneficial as these picnics are proving, our readers must not forget the work of saving the lives of the little ones who languish in the neglected places of the City, in which our agents are actively engaged. Here, also, charity has begotten charity, and Christian munificence is met by a display of Christian zeal. The poor inhabitants of wretched tenements are not only animated by a better feeling toward those who stretch a helping hand to their sick children, but the very contemplation of such compassionate regard prompts them to a kindlier and more helpful feeling toward each other. The aggregate of the Children's Fund to date, is close upon fifteen thousand dollars. Though this sum is still very far from being exhausted, the benefits and blessings which it has already directly and indirectly produced are simply incalculable.

Return of the Gift-Jewelers.

The late Police Superintendent, JOHN JOURDAN, celebrated his advent to office by ridding our public thoroughfares of the gang of barefaced swindlers known as "gift-jewelers." For years these scoundrels had preyed upon strangers by means of an envelope game, which seemed so fair as to induce the uninitiated to venture their money very freely upon the result. The allurements have oftentimes proved strong enough to make countrymen stake their watches, rings, pocket-knives, and even their spectacles, upon a last deal, having watched certain envelopes so closely that they would become certain of drawing the proper one. It is a trick of the envelope game to allow strangers to win trifling articles of jewelry in order to educate them into a taste for it, but as the intention is to defraud, in any event, the matter is entirely optional with the blear-eyed person who presides over the "case." Arrests were often effected, yet there was scarcely a single instance in which a conviction was procured. Superintendent JOURDAN knew this, and formed his plans accordingly.

Presently an order was issued to have a policeman constantly on duty in front of every gift-jewelry den in the City, for the purpose of warning all would-be victims not to enter. With "persecution" of such a character it would be impossible to do anything. This the rogues soon discovered, and they quickly resolved to store their traps, and wait patiently for a change. In the meantime, they were at liberty to engage in other schemes of a more remunerative nature. The notorious sawdust swindle was set in motion soon afterward, and gave a large return for a very small outlay. There was scarcely a town or village in the country that was not literally flooded with circulars. This was only one of the numerous devices they have tried for cheating the unwary. However, it is now pretty evident that none paid so well as the gift-jewelry and the envelopes, and to these our swindlers have again returned, doubtless under the impression that when the thieves of the Americus Club could afford to resume their orgies at Greenwich, there should be nothing to prevent them from appearing once more upon the sidewalks, and from beginning to "rope in" customers after the manner of the "good old time."

They are astute reasoners, these fellows, and naturally enough conclude that the alliance between Tammany and GREELEY makes all things possible. By way of a feeler they have been content, so far, to open one den, and this is placed at the corner of Ann-street and Park-row, immediately opposite the *Herald* building. The place was formerly occupied as a publication office by the defunct New-York *Standard*. Here they propose to make a stand, provided they are permitted to do so by Superintendent KELSO. Now, we have time and again referred to the miserable insufficiency of the Police force, but this circumstance must not be allowed to prevent the Jourdan plan of constant watching in front of their doors from being immediately put into operation. Superintendent KELSO owes it to himself that this is done, and we hope that he will begin the work at once, by detailing a faithful patrolman to the Ann-street den. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the City if this gift-jewelry swindle were to be permitted full swing again, and the sooner the rogues who expect to fatten upon it are made to understand that there is no chance for them, the better it will be for the public interests.

Voorhees and Company.

If honest Democrats can extract any comfort, or derive any stimulus in behalf of GREELEY, from the current utterances of Mr. D. W. VOORHEES, and those who talk like him, they are neither wise nor self-respecting men. What earthly difference, in point of fact, ought any adverse professions of opinion to make, when self-stultification has been so swift and so absolute? Nothing is easier here than to speak strictly by the card. Let intelligent readers consider what Mr. VOORHEES, that great and shining light of Democracy, is saying now, and what he said on the 25th of May at Terre Haute. Hear him:

"Sometimes a man is supported for a small office on purely personal grounds, simply because he is an amiable and worthy man, with good qualifications for the position. Such motives alone, however, never governed the choice of a President, who, to a vast extent, shapes the whole policy of the Government for weal or woe. There is nothing, however, in Mr. GREELEY'S personal traits and peculiarities to commend him for the high position to which he aspires. *On the contrary, a man personally more unfit to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty Government was never mentioned in connection with it;* but when distinguished gentlemen are mentioned in connection with that lofty station, their principles determine the suffrages of an enlightened people more than anything else. Tried by this standard, HORACE GREELEY irresistibly repels every Democrat in the United States."

This is tolerably plain talk, and spoken as it was with the earnestness of deep conviction, ought surely to be accepted as the real opinions of Mr. VOORHEES, which self-respect should have taught him never to forego. He has told us in another part of the same speech what he thinks of a man of mature age changing, or pretending to change, his deliberate convictions for a selfish purpose, as witness the following—the "great question" referred to being that of Protection:

"It is claimed, however, in some quarters that he has changed his position on this great question; that he has agreed to leave it to the people. My answer to this is brief. A man of mature age changing the deliberate and intense convictions of his whole life for the sake of an office, whether high or low, is a miserable spectacle. If Mr. GREELEY has done so, it proves him to be dishonest and unworthy of confidence. *If he is capable of doing violence to his conscience for the sake of the Presidency, he will betray the people if he is elected.*"

Mr. GREELEY'S election is so far from being probable that it may be called almost impossible. Without Democratic votes, nay, even without substantially the whole Democratic vote, his election would be absolutely impossible. In the face of the above, and volumes more like it, from the ablest Democratic thinkers in the country, we shall be curious to see how many honest voters of that party will give Mr. GREELEY their support. All that can be said of those that do will be that they richly deserve all the foul things that, for thirty years, Mr. GREELEY has said of them, and that they equally merit the betrayal which Mr. VOORHEES has so forcibly predicted.

Traveling at Home and Abroad.

Before long, our birds of passage, who fled with the Summer across the ocean, will be returning to us telling wondrous tales of their adventuring abroad. Possibly, too, they may feel inclined to look down a little on their home-staying friends from those heights of moral superiority to which a European tour lifts one. Their noses may turn up in spite of themselves over the diminished grandeur of our pet monuments; they will find themselves unconsciously disparaging the familiar ways and things of home. Our shops will lose their splendor in remembering the shops of the Palais Royal; our finest stucco cathedrals will seem less impressive after St. Peter's and Westminster Abbey; even the bronze Lincoln in Union-square may suffer by comparison with the Moses of MICHAEL ANGELO. Yet, to the most captious of these traveled critics, Central Park, we may be sure, will hold its own with any of the famous old world pleasure grounds; and still more, when he comes to take his next domestic jaunt to Labrador or the Yosemite, he will probably admit that, all things considered, Americans travel more luxuriously than any other people in the world.

In many respects, to be sure, Europe has the advantage of us, notably in the matter of wayside meals. Why it is that from Maine to Texas, from Washington to San Francisco, it is impossible for the hungry railway traveler to procure a palatable meal, is one of the modern mysteries. If the food is good, it is sure to be villainously cooked; if the cooking is good, it is sure to be applied to viands which no sane man outside of America would dream of eating. Doughnuts and pie, and rye coffee scalding hot—who but an idiot would attempt to satisfy hunger with victuals like these? Yet this is the staple of the refection offered the famished wayfarer at the midway station between here and Albany, on the chief railroad, and within a few miles of the chief city, in the United States. Even in the midst of prairie abundance, with the most delicious game fairly begging to be shot all about, the passenger on the Pacific Road is fain to content himself with the humble refreshment of strong bacon and weak tea. When it comes to meal-time, our European traveler will be sure to sigh for those comfortable dinners he enjoyed on the line of many a Russian road, or those savory little basket lunches which he found at every station in France.

But apart from the question of eating, he will travel here with comforts and conveniences of many kinds which he looked for in vain through Europe. His luggage, for example, is there a source of never-ending martyrdom and vexation of spirit. In the first place, he had to pay for its transportation at ruinous rates. Then he was constantly coming to some frontier—it seemed after a while, to his disordered imagination, as though Europe was all frontiers—where his luckless trunks had to go through the Custom-house, and be opened and tossed and tumbled about, and then re-embarked under fresh regulations. The whole journey was an uneasy nightmare, haunted by visions of lost baggage, and broken only by recurrent Custom-houses. And when the luggage was actually lost, as not unfrequently happened, days and weeks of tribulation were sometimes necessary to find it.

But here, on the point of starting for a little excursion of three or four thousand miles, he sends for an expressman who comes to his house, takes his trunks, gives him a little brass ticket and he thinks of them no more till his journey's end. Then another expressman meets him in the cars, receives his little brass ticket, and presto, his baggage is waiting for him in his room at the hotel. And where can one find in Europe the comfort of our sleeping-cars or river steam-boats? Grant that the gilding and the velvet are a little obtrusive for a severe taste, the beds are none the less soft for that, and one must not be of too nice an eye on traveling. On the North River and Sound steamers, the traveler glides from point to point as though he were sleeping at home in his own chamber. And until balloons shall be tamed, that is surely the perfection of traveling.

MINOR TOPICS.

Few would have thought, a few years ago, of ever seeing China and Japan taking rank among the maritime Powers. This bids fair, however, to be the case, and that at no distant time. A Chinese steam-frigate was finished the other day which will compare fairly with an American or European vessel of the same class, and which has been built, machinery and all, in China; and the Cronstadt *Messenger* of late date gives details of the present condition of the navy of Japan that promise still greater progress. The Japanese have several iron-clads—including the *Stonewall Jackson*, once of the Confederate navy—an immense dock in the Gulf of Yeddo, capable of receiving for repairs the largest steam-ships, and several extensive machine works able to turn out engines and boilers of the first class. It would be an odd sight to see a Chinese or Japanese squadron in the Atlantic, or ships bearing those flags fighting engagements there; and this is among the strange spectacles which, before long, the world will probably witness.

Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE has written a letter to the London papers on a subject we have had occasion to write of before. This is the play lately brought out by Mr. CHARLES READE, founded on Mr. TROLLOPE'S novel of *Ralph the Heir*. Mr. READE announced the play as by himself, and Mr. TROLLOPE, writing beforehand to acquaint the latter of his purpose. Mr. READE delicately intimated that there was no necessity for a reply, by stating in his letter that the law was with him in his procedure. Mr. TROLLOPE, nevertheless, objects to it, and, to our minds, very reasonably. It is plain that if the play succeeded, Mr. READ would get all the money; if it failed, Mr. TROLLOPE would share the discredit. It is remarkable that a writer so tenacious of his literary reputation, and of his right of property in his works as Mr. READE, should have omitted to take into account a consideration so obvious, and one which, be the letter of the law what it may, a brother author of distinguished reputation might fairly expect to have scrupulously regarded.

It appears that Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND, of London, has invented what he calls a "Vermin Asphyxiator," which has proved signally successful in destroying aphides, (on plants,) weevils, snakes and rats. Experiments have been made on all these with results highly satisfactory to everybody except the creatures themselves. It is almost too much to hope, but if Mr. BUCKLAND'S invention can serve out mosquitoes in the same way, we can promise him a brisk demand if the "asphyxiator" should be introduced in America. Just at this time the inquiry would be peculiarly lively. In spite of the well-understood point of honor which induces residents to defend their neighborhood from the imputation of harboring mosquitoes, it must be admitted that most places near New-York are, at the moment, sadly afflicted by them. The intense and protracted heat, followed by heavy rains, appears to be responsible for the pests, and if any one really could devise a defense against them, he would be heartily and widely blessed, as well as more materially rewarded.

The dismal plain of Satory continues to be soaked with blood. A horrible scene lately occurred at the execution of two felons—BAUDOIN and ROUILLAC. Both men swore they would not have their eyes bandaged, but would look death in the face. When they were forcibly blindfolded at last, they tore the cloths violently off and pushed the soldiers away. A correspondent says the scene was shocking and unparalleled. The unhappy wretches were at last overpowered by sheer numbers, and not only blinded, but forcibly lashed with strong cords to the posts. They were shot almost to pieces, yet, so firmly had they been tied, that their bodies remained perfectly unmoved as they had been placed. Both men rudely repulsed the priests who sought to console them, and both smoked pipes and sang songs almost to the last.

There is nothing which the *Express* would not do—and so we need not be surprised that it denies ever having defended the Tammany gang. Yet, all last year its columns were full of Bedlamite ravings addressed to all who ventured to suggest that TWEED & Co. were thieves. Moreover, it has never published the proofs of their guilt to this day—surely sufficient evidence of its dishonesty. It would be absurd, however, to waste words on a paper which never has a sensible remark to make on any subject, which habitually mistakes falsehood for truth, and is only curious as an example of the dense stupidity to which the human mind may be brought by long and careful training.

Where is Tweed?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Repeated charges have been made in the public journals of the Democratic Party that a secret alliance exists between the Grant Republican Committee and that villainous swindler, Tweed. These charges and insinuations have received no denial, and recently, in a list of Tammany rascals which appeared in your paper as supporters of Greeley, the name of Tweed was omitted.

As one of the many Republicans with a preference for Grant over Greeley, but not yet decided in their convictions, and wanting light on all questions of the day, I write to ask you if you and Tweed have "clasped hands over the chasm" of fraud and theft? Because, if so, I shall know the position of the party on questions of "reform."

This alliance with Tweed would suffice to drive all honest men to the other side.

Give us the truth. HONESTY.

[The list of Tammany supporters of Greeley which we published on Saturday was far from perfect, and Tweed's name was accidentally omitted from it. Tweed is *not* on our side—we would not have him at any price. The list in a more complete form will be republished next week.]

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature, deg., Fahr.	72	79	80	78
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.86	29.93	..	29.92

Hygrometer at noon, 74.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

What James M. Sweeny Knows About Railroads and Receiverships—Barnard's Nefarious Orders in the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 30.—As there seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the force and effect of the rulings of the Court yesterday, on the question as to the admissibility of Fisk's conversation with the witness Bushnell, a few words of explanation may serve to correct it. It was claimed by the defense that such conversation tending to implicate the accused in the alleged conspiracy with Fisk to harass and oppress the Union Pacific Railroad Company was inadmissible unless sufficient evidence had been adduced to show a conspiracy, and the Court applying the objection solely to the charge under consideration sustained the objection. There is no doubt that the ruling was one of much importance as affecting the particular case in question, but the general belief that it was intended to apply to the rest of the charges is without foundation. It could have no application to the other charges, and, indeed, it seems impossible that had the objection been raised as to them any such objection could have been seriously considered; for it can hardly be pretended by any one, except the defendant's counsel, that as to the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company, the Albany and Susquehanna litigation and many others, a corrupt combination between Fisk and the accused has not been, particularly on a *prima facie* case, distinctly proved. It is proper here to say that, although all the Judges and many of the Senators voted to sustain the objection, they did so with considerable hesitation, some of them, and notably Chief Judge Church, expressing their doubt whether or not a conspiracy had been sufficiently shown. If further proof should be adduced the excluded testimony may yet be admitted notwithstanding objection. But whether or not, no uneasiness need be felt in regard to the general result of the trial, because, as the public are aware, the defense depends entirely on technicalities, and not upon the only proper issues—are the charges true or false? Thus far they have shown an utter inability to meet this issue, and have accordingly sought to hamper the investigation by ridiculous objections, and to throw discredit on witnesses not favorable to them. How absurdly they have failed in this was shown in the cross-examination of Thomas D. Sherwood, who was tortured into admitting that his explanation to Judge Barnard was "in some sense" an apology. The truth is, Mr. Sherwood's apology was the usual courteous explanation which any gentleman would make, and was presented after his discharge, and not before. This cross-examination is seriously referred to as a sample of what daily occurs, and as an indication of the trivialities on which the defense hang their hopes of acquittal.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CASE.

The cases of Aaron S. Bright against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company were made the subject of inquiry today. F. N. Bangs, who was called late yesterday, but the important part of whose testimony was not reached, was recalled this morning, and gave in connection with Russell Sage a history of these litigations. From their evidence it appeared that the accused made an order on Aug. 24, 1868, restraining the defendants from constructing or operating any railroad except the one described in the trust deeds referred to in the complaint, and from removing any of their property from the State. This order was made on the application of Ira Shafer, attorney for Bright, and on an undertaking in the insignificant sum of $250. It was made without notice to the defendants, and without it being made to appear that they were about to do anything to the injury of the plaintiff or endangering his rights. It did not appear in evidence, but is understood to be fact, that Ira Shafer saved Barnard from impeachment in 1867, when the resolution failed by one vote, which shows the wisdom of Bright in selecting his counsel. To make this order of practical use to the plaintiff, a second order was issued by the accused on or about the same date, appointing James M. Sweeny manager and receiver of the railroad in question, which is over 800 miles long. It did not appear that Mr. Sweeny had had any previous knowledge in regard to railroads other than can be gathered from daily journeys in a horse car, but it did appear that James M. was a brother of Peter B. Sweeny, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, and a politician of much influence, and that Ira Shafer appeared for the order. It appeared further that no part of said railroad was in this State; that the order was made without notice to defendants and without security, and that the whole proceedings caused a loss to the defendants of several millions.

A JUST JUDGE.

To complete the evidence in the case of Steinhart against Funk, examined yesterday, the plaintiff was placed on the stand, and amused the Court for half an hour with his stupid and bungling attempt to show that he did not apply to John R. Fellows because he had political or other influence with Barnard, and that the latter granted the order asked by Fellows, which he had refused to Townsend, because Fellows was the better lawyer. His last remark, that "he believed Judge Barnard to be a just Judge, and would give a just order," caused a general laugh, in which the accused himself heartily joined.

THOSE CHAIRS.

Edward F. Underhill, who made a stenographic report of the testimony of George C. Hall before the Assembly Committee, (since deceased,) was called to identify the same, and Mr. Parsons then read Hall's testimony in evidence, which would fill up the hiatus, if one existed, in the history of the $720 worth of chairs given by Fisk to Barnard.

THE JUDICIAL BILLINGSGATE.

George Miles was called to testify to Mr. Barnard's sayings on the Bench, as specified under the thirty-seventh article. Several of the items were stricken out as inconsequential, but others were admitted. Mr. Miles maintained his self-possession under a severe cross-examination, and at the conclusion, when he said in response to a question that he was corresponding with the *Tribune* here, Mr. Beach admitted that he had acquitted himself creditably, a compliment in which, as Mr. Parsons said, everybody joined. Ex-Judge Birdseye testified to outrageous remarks of Barnard on the Bench. A strenuous effort was made by Mr. Beach to have this evidence excluded, but when his objection was overruled by a large majority, the spirit of indecency which animated his client on the occasion referred to by the witness, took possession of him, and he insisted on the latter detailing the repulsive observations from the Bench, which are too obscene to be repeated here, instead of permitting the prosecution to put in evidence the testimony of Judge Birdseye before the Assembly Committee. Many ladies, with a premonition of what was coming, rose and left the room, while others, equally ashamed to go as to stay, kept their seats, and the witness continued, till just at the critical moment Mr. Beach interposed and stopped the shameful narration by acceding to the prosecution's proposal to consider the testimony taken by the Assembly Committee, as read in evidence.

BARNARD'S CONNECTION WITH THE RING.

So far the business was more interesting than usual, but the most noteworthy incident of the day was the production of Andrew J. Garvey, formerly plasterer to the Corporation, whose testimony established Barnard's connection with the old ring of which Fisk, Fields, Tweed Sweeny and others were component parts. The production of Mr. Garvey created a sensation in the Court-room, the defense apparently being taken as much by surprise as any one else. He was, of course, badgered and insulted by Mr. Beach, and displayed great nervousness on the stand, but conducted himself with such modesty and evident truthfulness as to win the sympathy of his auditors.

WHO PAID FOR PLASTERING BARNARD'S HOUSE?

The two points in his testimony worthy of especial notice are that he had seen Barnard with Fisk in the latter's box at the Grand Opera-house, and that in the latter part of 1868 Barnard told him he wanted some plastering done in his house, saying, "I have seen Tweed, who told me to have it done. I can have anything done I want." Garvey did two jobs for Barnard, amounting to $1,000, for which the latter never paid him. It did not appear who did pay him; but as it did appear that Tweed was a director in the Erie Railway, and that the work was done under his authority, the orders granted by Barnard in favor of the Erie Railway may be seen not to have been without remuneration.

OTHER ACTS OF THE ACCUSED.

Deputy Sheriff Joel O. Stevens produced evidence that the accused is and was at the time when he granted an order on the application of John Scott against the Tammany Society, a member of said Society. The fact that Barnard took part in a caucus of the members, at which it was determined to apply for the order in question, was not adduced in evidence, but is well known. Witnesses were examined in the case of Elmendorf against Savage, and testified that the accused made illegal and exorbitant allowances to political favorites.

WHAT THE DEFENCE MAY DO.

It is expected that the prosecution will close their case to-morrow, and the defense will proceed with their rebuttal, which will probably be by the production of witnesses to show that the acts complained of were legal and proper in their nature.

A DISCLAIMER.

Edward M. Plumb, Deputy County Clerk, begs to have it understood that he is not, and never was a Tammany satellite, and disclaims any feeling for or against the accused.

LIBERAL LYING.

Crushing Exposure of Tribune Libels.

Mr. Greeley's Organ Denouncing Greeley Men.

The Exact Truth About Each "Defaulter."

Complete Vindication of the President from the Tribune's Charges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30, 1872.

The organ of Mr. Greeley, last Saturday, published a list of what it calls defaulters under Grant. The *Tribune* files were searched, and it is easy to be conceived that such results, so far as the absence of truth is concerned, might have been produced by such labor. But, in addition to that, a young and irresponsible Bohemian of this city was sent round among the Departments to gather a spie's information by pretending that he was sent for the Boston *Journal*. Whatever representations he makes of conversations are perverted and falsified, as one would expect.

For the sake of showing how little reliance can be placed in any statements found in the *Tribune*, more than because any vindication of the persons assailed is necessary, it will be useful to go through its specific charges *seriatim*, and note the facts in each case.

Barton Able, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Frst District of Missouri; October 8, 1870, suit commenced against him by his sureties for about $250,000, alleged to be unaccounted for by him as a Government officer.

Able was appointed by Johnson, September, 1866, and removed by Grant, May, 1869, soon after his inauguration. Amount originally due, $303,131 66, which was reduced by subsequent credits, to $179,025 25. Able gave two bonds of $100,000 each, and suits are now pending. Supports Greeley.

John Speer, Collector of Internal Revenue for Kansas; arrested at Lawrence, Kansas, in September, 1870, charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the revenue and embezzling $159,000 of Government bonds.

Speer was appointed by Lincoln in 1862, reappointed by Johnson in June, 1865, and removed by Johnson, October, 1866. The case against him and his sureties was illegally compromised by Gen. Pleasonton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the approval of the Solicitor of the Treasury not having been obtained. The compromise was for about $11,000. Gen. Pleasonton supports Greeley.

John Van Horn, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, under Collector Speer, of Kansas; arrested in September, 1870, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue.

W. W. Barricklow, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, under Collector Speer, of Kansas; arrested in September, 1870, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue.

Deputy Collectors are not responsible to the Government directly, but to the Collector. Van Horn and Barricklow were removed at same time as Speer, but there was no loss to Government through them not covered by Pleasonton's compromise. There have been conjectures that Pleasonton made more money than the Government out of these compromises. Gen. Pleasonton was dismissed.

John A. Phillips, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-York; a defaulter in the sum of $30,000 or more; fled to Europe in March, 1870.

The Collector restored the full amount to the Government, as he was obliged by his bond. There is no such thing in law as a Deputy Collector being in default to the Government.

Joshua F. Bailey, Internal Revenue Collector for the Thirty-second District of New-York; proved a defaulter in March, 1870, in the sum of $132,642, made up of taxes collected and not deposited, collections from stamps not deposited, special deposit account with the Secretary of the Treasury, collections on spirits and tobacco unaccounted for, amount collected on account of storekeepers' salaries, and amount collected on account of gaugers' fees; the greater part of the money was used in detecting frauds upon the revenue, and a complete record of his defalcations was left by him at the time he absconded. Sureties ample, but no step taken toward collecting from them. Henry Clews and other prominent Grant men among them.

This is an unfortunate case for quotation in the *Tribune*. Bailey was appointed May 5, 1865, on recommendation of Horace Greeley, Senator Fenton, Theodore Tilton and D. C. Littlejohn. Mr. Greeley solicited his retention in a strong personal letter. Suits are now pending against his sureties, and have been for a long time. Would doubtless support Mr. Greeley, if in the country.

Fielding Hurst, Collector of the Sixth District of Tennessee, was suspended for fraud and neglect of duty in January, 1871, and his Deputy, Thomas, placed in charge of the office.

Appointed Dec. 1, 1869, removed Jan. 1, 1871; amount due, $777 88. Suit for recovery against bond for $5,000 now pending. Supports Greeley.

Col. Alexander was arrested in January, 1871, on a charge of defalcation in office while Supervisor of Internal Revenue in New-Orleans.

Alexander was never in the Revenue service. Was professional confidence man and blackmailer. Was arrested, at the instance of the Revenue Office, for pretending to be a Supervisor, and on that pretense trying to black-mail.

Morgan L. Harris, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of New-York. Suit commenced in the United States Circuit Court, New-York, in March, 1871, against his bondsmen to recover $200,000 for the alleged loss of $240,036 to the Government, caused by Morgan's accepting worthless bonds for the removal of 120,017 gallons of whisky.

Here is another case of stupidity, or wickedness, in the compiler. Harris was appointed November, 1866, by Johnson. The Senate would not confirm his appointment, and he went out of office March 3, 1867, months before Gen. Grant had been nominated for President. Suits were brought by this Administration. He supports Greeley.

Rev. M. S. Gaddis, Ex-Internal Revenue Assessor for the Second District of Ohio, arrested in April, 1871, for neglect of duty while in office, for receiving presents and bribes, and for offering a bribe to his Assistant Assessor to induce him to allow frauds to be committed in the office.

The name is N. S. Gaddis. He was appointed by Johnson, July, 1866, and resigned in December, 1868, before the advent of the present Administration. He is dead, and his vote is lost to Greeley.

F. Mier, Ex-Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in Texas, committed suicide on the 27th of November, 1871, in consequence of a fear that he would be arrested for embezzling Government funds.

Mier was appointed by Johnson December, 1868, and removed by Grant. I am informed in one quarter that he committed suicide after his removal, and in another that he is alive and a staunch supporter of Greeley. Do not know which statement is correct.

George A. Lawrence, a revenue officer in New-York City; arrested and indicted in March, 1872, for blackmailing Francis Gotzberger, a West-street liquor-dealer; released by the Court on the ground that he was not a revenue officer under the law.

Floyd Fields, a revenue officer in New-York City; arrested and indicted in March, 1872, for blackmailing Francis Gotzberger, a West-street liquor-dealer; released by the Court on the ground that he was not a revenue officer under the law.

Two cases more of blackmailers pretending to be officers of the Government to aid their infamous business, never officers of the Government, but charged by the *Tribune* as defaulters under Grant.

Gen. Daniel S. Stanton, Collector of the Fifth Internal Revenue District of Maryland; charged in March, 1872, with being a defaulter in the sum of about $19,500.

Appointed by Grant, and removed as soon as his default was suspected. Supports Greeley.

George D. Orner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Missouri, accused April, 1872, of being a defaulter, and a suit entered against him and his sureties for $100,000; reported April 30, 1872, as having absconded with some $10,000 in Government funds.

Like the above-named Stanton, suits against his sureties are now pending, and Government will recover without doubt.

W. C. V. Hicks, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second Congress District of Mississippi, defaulter in the sum of $6,629 89, according to the books in the Treasury Department; appointed Aug. 20, 1869.

Was appointed Aug. 1869, and went out Nov. 3, 1869. He served one day, during which he receipted for the Assessor's list, and then declined the office. Held nominally till his successor was appointed. By receipting for the list he became a debtor on the books of the Department for its amount, $5,453 35. He made no collection on the list, and owes the Government not one cent, but is still held in bond of $50,000, against which suit *pro forma* has been brought.

B. B. Emery, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second Congress District of Mississippi; defaulter to the amount of $58,314 48, according to the books of the Treasury Department; appointed Nov. 14, 1869. Suits are said to have been commenced against Hicks and Emery, although the representative of the district has never heard of any, and can learn nothing of them.

Appointed and removed by Grant. Amount due, $58,314 48, secured by two bonds of $50,000 each. Papers for suit have been forwarded to the United States Attorney. Supports Greeley.

Louis P. Wetmore, Revenue Inspector in New-York; arrested in January, 1870, charged with having falsely gauged 783 gallons of whisky with intent to defraud the revenue; held to bail in $5,000.

Ezra Farrington, Revenue Inspector in New-York; arrested in January, 1870, on a charge of having falsely gauged 5,616 gallons of whisky with intent to defraud the revenue; held in $5,000 bail.

Two cases of bad Johnson officers immediately removed by Grant—Wetmore, June, 1869, and Farrington, March, 1869. Both Greeley men.

F. A. Stevens, Ex-United States Inspector and Gauger in New-York; arrested in February, 1870, in St. Louis, charged with perpetrating frauds, in connection with citizens of New-York, to the amount of $2,000,000; brought to New-York and committed to answer.

Another case like the two preceeding it. Was appointed by Johnson August, 1868, and removed June, 1869, by Grant. Do not know whether the frauds for which he was arrested were committed before or after he was dismissed the service.

Horace Bouton, Assessor of New-Orleans, arrested in March, 1870, on a charge of fraud.

Bouton was appointed by Johnson, January, 1866, and removed by Grant, June, 1869. He adheres to the fortunes of H. G.

Ex-Congressman Wm. B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee; arrested in Washington Oct. 26, 1871; accessory to defrauding the Treasury out of $68,000 by means of fraudulent bounty claims.

It is a funny bit of wickedness to charge the Stokes frauds to Gen. Grant, since Stokes had no connection with the revenue service except under Johnson, and the fraudulent bounty claims were worked up while occupying a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he was appointed by sundry voters of Tennessee.

George B. Thatcher, of the United States Pension Office at Philadelphia; convicted in June, 1870, of embezzling $300, and sentenced to fifteen months and a fine of $325, with a recommendation to the mercy of the President.

Gen. Wm. A. Lawrence, United States Pension Agent at New-York; discovered to be a defaulter April, 1871, to the amount of about $47,000; absconded.

W. F. Forbes, Invalid Pension Agent at Philadelphia; suspended Sept. 30, 1871, on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $25,000; he expressed his willingness to restore the amount to the Government, and was held in $25,000 bail.

Three cases pretty correctly stated. They were discovered by a special effort of the Pension Bureau to find out all its dishonest officers, for which great credit is deserved.

Judge J. W. Wright, Indian Pension Agent for soldiers of the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations; charged, in 1871, with irregularities involving about $500,000.

Alexander Clapperton, Acting Indian Pension Agent at Fort Smith, Arkansas, under J. W. Wright; arrested in January, 1872, on charge of defrauding the Government while holding that position.

Wright was not an officer of the Government. He was an agent of the Indians to obtain their bounties. The Government has no such office as "Indian Pension Agent." Clapperton was one of those through whose neglect or criminality Wright's frauds were made possible. It was the Indians who suffered the loss for the most part, which may add to the infamy of the crime. But since Grant became President neither Wright nor Clapperton have stolen one dollar of the Indians' money, or the Government's. The officers of the Administration have been pursuing them more than two years, and some of the money is likely to be recovered, though most of the cases on which criminal suits could be brought have become outlawed with lapse of years. Wright is the special friend of Defrees, Ex-Public Printer, who is doing all he can to enable Wright to keep his plunder. Wright was chosen a delegate to Cincinnati, but was induced, for prudential reasons, not to go. They all are reformers and vote for H. G.

Major A. R. Calhoun, Pension Agent at Philadelphia; charged with being a defaulter, November, 1871.

The loss in Major Calhoun's office was not through Calhoun's act, but that of a subordinate, and has been made good. Calhoun, I am informed, supports Grant.

W. T. Collins, United States Pension Agent at Washington; discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of about $60,000, in February, 1872.

This was a most unfortunate case, both for the Government and the Agent. Collins was one of the few soldiers who suffered amputation of a leg at the hip joint and recovered. He had always done well and honestly his duties in other positions, which (see Mr. Greeley's Boston speech) was enough to entitle him to advancement. He fell before the new temptations. His deficiency was brought to light by a series of special tests, devised by Commissioner Baker. There has been some difficulty in making up his accounts as a basis for a suit, but suits were brought against the bondsmen as soon as possible.

George A. Batchelder, Secretary of Dakota Territory; $8,000 of Territorial funds discovered to be unaccounted for in June, 1871; an effort was making to compromise the matter, and it was thought it would be successful.

Batchelder was never in default, and never charged with irregularities. He went out of the service in February last. The books of the Department show him to be a debtor to the amount of $92,408. He promises to file vouchers for disbursements to cover the whole amount, but if he does not, is able to make good the debt by paying cash. Had no funds unaccounted for in June, 1871.

The statements made about losses and defaulters in the Post-office Department is atrociously false from beginning to end. In the first place, it calls in question the official statement of the Department, and the figures published in the TIMES and other papers. Of the statement it says:

"As an example of its falsifications, it returns New-York State as not having a single Post-office defaulter during the Grant Administration!"

There has not been a defalcation by a Postmaster in the State of New-York under Grant's Administration. The *Tribune's* exclamation point is an abbreviated lie. Since April 1 there was one such ordered in the State for a balance of about $3,000, due from the Gloversville office. But it was paid up before the papers could be served.

"Curious to know," it continues, "how this document was manufactured, inquiry was made at the Department in Washington, and the following facts were elicited: The statement is nothing more than a list of the amounts due the Government from suits which have been instituted during Grant's Administration against postmasters who have defaulted. In the judgment of the Post-office no man is a defaulter against whom suit has not been entered."

When a Postmaster goes out of office, his account is immediately balanced in the Sixth Auditor's Office, and if he is found in debt to the Government, a draft is made on him for whatever the amount may be. If not promptly paid suit is brought. There is only a few days delay. So that any statement of defaulters must be a statement of those against whom suits are pending. There are a large number of cases of this kind, but the amounts are generally only a few hundred dollars, and often less than one. All the dues of the office, whether the sureties were good or not, (they are *all* supposed to be till the termination of suits discloses the contrary,) were included in the official statement of $95,316 49.

"Finally," the *Tribune* says, "defalcations that have been compromised on account of political favor or other reasons do not appear in this official statement, nor do those relieved by special act of Congress."

There has not been a single defalcation under Grant's Administration compromised on account of political favor, or for any other reason. Congress has not by special act relieved a single defaulter. It has in two or three instances released Postmasters from losses by fire or robbery, for which they were blameless. About a half-dozen old cases of defalcations have been settled by compromise on the advice of District-Attorneys that sureties were worthless, and that the Department getting all it could hope for under any circumstances.

The *Tribune*, to make up the total losses to the Department by defalcation, adds to the official statement the Norton defalcation of $115,000 and an alleged defalcation by Wood in Indiana, both of which amounts it subsequently states have been made up to the Government in full. The addition is not even then performed correctly, but the amount is stated $3,000 too large, showing the recklessness and stupidity of the entire fabrication.

Out of a list of thirty-nine specific charges of defalcations in the Post-office Department, twenty-seven are Post-office clerks, mail-carriers and deputies who are not employed by the Government, are not known to it, and it is not responsible for their appointment, and does not lose by their irregularities. The Postmaster is the party responsible to the Government, and the only person in it who can be in default to it. In these thirty cases the Department has not suffered a dollar of loss. Here are the three first cases for illustration:

"P. B. Hathaway, clerk in the Hartford, Conn., Post-office; charged with being a defaulter; absconded; arrested in Charles City, Iowa, February, 1870.

O. S. Pine, a clerk in the Registry Department of the New-York Post-office; June 20, 1870, held in $5,000 bail before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of embezzling and secreting a letter containing $15 in bank bills; preferred by James Gayler, Special Post-office Agent; examination set for June 21, 1870.

Andrew Stafford, a mail agent between Baltimore and Philadelphia; arrested June 23, 1870, for robbing the United States mail of letters and money; he admitted his guilt, and was committed in default of $10,000 bail; sentenced for five years."

In twenty-four other cases, precisely similar, the names only, and not the specific statements, are here given. As before mentioned, they are not officers of the Government, and have occasioned it no loss. The loss in all cases falls upon the postmasters or their bondsmen.

Christopher E. Dugan, a letter-carrier in the New-York Post-office.

Nathaniel J. Gilbert, Assistant Postmaster at Spuyten Duyvel.

Joseph Hartwich, a letter-carrier attached to Station H, New-York City.

John T. Lawrence, a letter-carrier from Station F, on a Third-avenue route.

E. A. McLoughlin, alias John W. McLean, formerly Assistant Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga.

Paul H. Lachantin, a Post-office clerk in New-York.

Isaac S. Lunnigan, a letter-carrier in New-York City.

George H. Chase, a messenger in the Post-office Department, Washington.

F. W. Lendnun, a night clerk in the Louisville Post-office.

Francis Le Clair, a letter-carrier of Greenbush, N. Y.

Michael Murphy, a clerk in the New-York Post-office.

James J. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Department of the New-York Post-office.

Two clerks of the Cleveland, Ohio, Post-office. [Names not given.]

Samuel Gurley, a letter-carrier in Brooklyn.

Marshall S. P. Lows, a clerk in the Mailing Department of the Boston Post-office.

James F. Brady, a clerk in the New-York Post-office.

Robert Elder, a New-York letter-carrier.

The Assistant Postmaster at Fort Wayne.

Robert Dale, a clerk in the Baltimore Post-office.

John F. Wood, Deputy Postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind.

David E. George, Deputy Postmaster at San Bernardino, Cal.

Miss Morey, an employe in the Post-office at McGranville, Cortland County, N. Y.

John S. Kirwan, a Post-office clerk at Station H, New-York.

All the dishonest drug and dry goods clerks in the country would as properly as the above be placed in a list of "defaulters under Grant."

The other cases under the Post-office Department are as follows:

—— McCoy, Postmaster at Montevello, Mo., arrested in April, 1871, for purloining money from registered letters, some of which was found in his possession.

No additional information, and no knowledge of whether statement is correct. Evidently not a defaulter.

F. A. McCartney, Disbursing Officer of the Post-office Department, Washington.

The case of McCartney is too well known to need much explanation. The *Tribune* puts the loss to the Government at $24,000. This is much exaggerated. A considerable amount has already been realized from his property, and suits are pending against his bonds. He died in the insane asylum soon after his deficiency was discovered. One Capt. Adams, a Greeley man, has been charged with sharing what McCartney took from the Government. Possibly this has no foundation, except the fact that a large part of it was buried in a Virginia stone-quarry, in which Adams was chiefly interested.

—— Reed, Postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla., son of Gov. Reed, of that State, having become a defaulter in the sum of about $17,000, a special agent was sent to investigate the matter, with instructions to arrest him unless he refunded the amount. It was thought his friends would make good the amount, and the Department removed him from office.

It was discovered that something was wrong in Reed's accounts, and Special Agent Holbrook went down and collected the money immediately. There is still a small deficiency in the office accounts, of $784 95, and suits against the bond is pending.

N. R. Kemp, Postmaster at Fairview, Penn.; arrested Aug. 2, 1871, by a Government detective, for robbing the mail of a pension certificate, and forging vouchers to the same; held in $3,000 bail to appear before the United States Commissioner the next day.

Joshua A. Sheldon, Postmaster at Sparta, Ohio, was taken to Cleveland, Ohio, May 16, 1871, charged with removing and using a second time canceled postage stamps; he pleaded guilty, and was fined $150 and costs.

No direct loss, and but slight indirect loss, in either of above cases. The speedy detection and punishment will be noted.

John W. Norton, Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the New-York Post-office; defaulter in the sum of $115,311 86; the circumstances of the case were made public Sept. 14, 1871. In July Postmaster Jones called for reports from heads of all the departments in the habit of receiving or disbursing money. All, with the exception of Norton, furnished the required information; Norton deferred presenting his statement from day to day on various pretexts. Believing something was wrong, the Postmaster sent to Washington for a special agent to assist in an investigation. Norton's check-book and accounts tallied, but upon a comparison with those of the Sub-Treasury a difference of $115,311 86 against the Post-office was discovered. Upon being charged with the abstraction of the money, Norton at once confessed his guilt, only alleging that he had been tempted and yielded to the temptation. He placed all his assets, which amounted to about $150,000, at the disposition of the bondsmen of Postmaster Jones. The bondsmen promptly made good the amount of the defalcation.

This case might properly be included in the list of clerks and deputies. But it deserves a separate mention. The facts are given correctly enough except in the last statement. The bondsmen did not promptly make good the loss. It is not long since they had not paid $1. Horace Greeley is one of them, and deserves a place in the list of defaulters with his name in conspicuous type. Every dollar will be recovered, but suits may be required, if not already ordered.

William A. Whittaker, Postmaster at Bowling Green, Wood County, Ohio; arrested in December, 1871, on a charge of embezzling money-order funds.

Government was fully protected from loss.

Francis Foster, Postmaster at Kansas City, Mo.; detected in March, 1872, in retaining a portion of the salaries of the clerks in his employ, and appropriating the money to his own use.

No loss to Government. Money was paid and deposited here in Washington, and he was made to refund to the clerks every cent out of which he had defrauded them.

Geo. W. Durgin, Jr., Postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind.; arraigned in the Criminal Court, July 16, 1872, on a charge of embezzling the public funds. He was also charged with embezzling the funds of a Loan Association in Fort Wayne.

No such Postmaster and no such case nowhere known. Appears to be pure invention.

Of three other cases, namely, Hays, of Tionesta, Penn., $100 35 short; Postmaster at Alexandria, charged with robbing mails, and Francis, of Hauma, La., charged with robbing money offices, I have no information. Statement of *Tribune* in regard to them is probably correct in general, and may be in particulars. None of them are "defaulters." They are, if statements are correct, robbers.

During the past eleven years this Bureau (the Treasury of United States) has been managed by Gen. Spinner, and curiously enough, escaped without the loss of a dollar up to the Administration of Grant. The prevailing fever, however, took hold of it, and now the amount stolen reaches $90,500. This is distributed as follows: Edwins, $8,500; Marden, $12,000; Johnson, $50,000; and unknown, $20,000.

Instead of $90,500, the amount is $75,000, which is nearer the truth than most of the specifications.

Charles E. Edwins, convicted in Winter of 1870-71 of embezzling $8,500 from the United States Treasury; was pardoned in March, 1871, by the President, on account of his health.

Amount was $5,749 28.

Victor J. Powell, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office; charged, October, 1871, with being implicated in the bounty frauds of William B. Stokes; fined, February, 1872, $500 and costs.

True. But frauds were detected before consummation, and Government suffered no loss. How, then, a "defaulter?"

Seth Johnson, clerk in the cash-room of the United States Treasurer's office; discovered to be a defaulter, in the Winter of 1871-72, to the amount of $50,000, and is still in custody.

True, except as to amount, which was about two-thirds as much as stated. It was $37,894 20. Was tried and convicted, and is serving his sentence in prison.

Frederick A. Marden, Chief Clerk Division of Accounts, United States Treasurer's office; proved, in the Winter of 1871-72, to be a defaulter in the sum of $12,000; he is still confined.

Nearer right. True, amount was $11,413 97. Tried, convicted and imprisoned.

—— Philips, alias Forbes, charged with embezzling money from the Sub-Treasury in New-York, was arrested at Queenstown, Ireland, in April, 1870, and sent to jail for eight days.

Cannot state specifically, except that Government suffered no loss, the Treasurer at New-York and his bondsmen being responsible.

H. R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, charged with receiving bribes; forced to resign March, 1872, in consequence of a report made by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, which exonerated him from any dishonest motives, but advised his resignation or removal.

This is a piece of pure "cussedness." There is not a particle of evidence, nor a charge that Hulburd ever did aught but his duty in his office. The man who, with wicked intentions, as he confesses, induced Hulburd to accept a present of a horse, or horses, and carriage, which he did with good intentions, is now a supporter of Mr. Greeley. The present did not have the effect or produce the favors he expected, and to revenge himself he swore to his own infamy. Hulburd improperly compromised his official position, and though acknowledged to be a good and faithful officer was forced to resign.

"Lew" Hulburd, Bank Examiner in Philadelphia; defaulter in the sum of $38,000, while cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Va., in 1866; after being forced to resign his position, he was appointed to the position of Bank Examiner in Philadelphia by his brother, Controller Hulburd; he resigned the office of Bank Examiner a short time since."

Some such charges as the above have been repeated, but were never sustained, and had nothing to do with his resignation. No complaint is pretended to be made against him as a Federal officer.

Charles Callender, Ex-Bank Examiner for New-York; arrested Dec. 20, 1871, charged with receiving bribes from the Ocean Bank, of New-York City, to the amount of $76,000; held by United States Commissioner Osborn in $20,000 bail, Jan. 17, 1872, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Borrowed money on collaterals. It is reported by the officers that the collaterals will pay the loan in full. There is no evidence that the loan was regarded other than a regular business transaction either by the bank or Callender. He cannot be called a defaulter. Of course, there is no loss to Government.

Henry T. Allen, keeper of the Sub-Treasury in New-York; charged with defrauding the Government by means of false vouchers. An indefinite postponement of the case was asked by the District-Attorney in January, 1870. Allen forged a voucher for the purchase of twenty-four dozen maps at $3, $72, and twelve dozen brooms at $6, $72, making $144, upon which he drew the money; was immediately detected and dismissed.

Frank McGraw, a watchman at the State Department, charged in September, 1871, with stealing, in connection with George H. Chase, a Post-office messenger, gold and silver treaty seals to the value of $400 or $500. He confessed, and the seals were recovered in a melted condition, January, 1872. He pleaded guilty to petty larceny by consent, and was fined $500 and sentenced to three months in jail. A watchman thoroughly trusted for many years; a small case of "petty larceny" magnified into a "defalcation."

John Logan, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, charged October, 1870, with presenting fraudulent accounts. The charge was preferred by his deputy, who prepared the accounts and knew them to be fraudulent. It was thought at the time that no action would be taken in the matter. Was appointed by Johnson. Gov. Palmer, a Greeley man, being one of the indorsers of his application; had been a gallant soldier. There is a balance of $5,955 61 against him, made up of fees earned by his office and reported by him, but which he had not collected. He asked time to collect and pay over the fees, which has been granted him. No evidence of criminal intent.

W. A. Britton, United States Marshal for Western District of Arkansas, defaulter to the amount of $121,000. Evidence ample enough to convict him in the possession of the Government. He was not prosecuted, but simply dismissed. His successor, Root, was recently relieved and Britton reinstated. One of Mr. Beck's stories. In his letter of the 24th inst., Controller Taylor says in reply: Mr. Britton is not, and never was a defaulter to the amount of $121,000, or any other amount. His accounts as late Marshal are closed on the books of the Treasury Department, and were closed by the payment of money found due to him from the United States.

CUSTOMS.

"The amount standing in the books of the [Customs] office Jan. 1, 1872, against ex-Collectors of Grant's Administration was $98,000. To this must be added the defalcation of Stannard, of Burlington, Vt., of $35,000, and Robb, of Savannah, Ga., $14,000, a total of full $147,000. In this office the embezzlements are numerous in number, and the amounts taken by each individual, except in isolated cases, small. The reason of this is that Collectors are required by law to deposit daily, and are never allowed to keep on hand, except in the offices of the ports where the business is large, more than $2,000."

Of the $98,000 standing Jan. 1, $20,000 have since been secured. It is believed all but about $28,000 of it will be made good during the year. Stannard, of Vermont, has gone into bankruptcy and given up his estate, which is believed to be ample to reimburse Government for all loss. His accounts are not made up, and the exact amount of deficiency is not known. Robb was robbed by his deputy and book-keeper, Wellmans, father and son. Has given good bond of indemnity, and Government will lose nothing. Why then should those two amounts be added to swell the Government loss? The Customs business on which the $98,000, if not collected, would be a loss, is between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000. The ratio of loss, if none of the $98,000 were saved, would be one-eighthieth of one per cent., or one cent in $8,000.

Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore; arrested in September, 1870; charge, embezzling $12,000 of the public funds, and presenting a fraudulent claim for $5,800 in gold; indicted in September, 1871, and pleaded "not guilty."

Convicted and sentenced to two years in prison; now serving out his time.

Nathaniel Gale, clerk in the Naval Office Department of the Boston Custom-house; charged, May, 1870, with defrauding the Government to the amount of $6,000, gold.

Conspired with a clerk of an importing firm to steal and divide extra duties assessed in the Appraiser's office. No loss to Government. Promptly dismissed as soon as detected by Special Agent. Amount, somewhat less than $5,000, which Collector loses unless he can secure it from Gale.

Wm. A. Gray, temporary clerk in the Boston Custom-house; arrested, June, 1870, on a charge of dealing in canceled revenue stamps.

No record of any such clerk ever in the service.

Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs at Baltimore; accused, November, 1870, of malfeasance in office, in using the public funds for his private business, and his office placed in the hands of a United States Treasury agent.

No such Collector as Daniels at Baltimore now or heretofore, consequently could not have been accused as above. There is such a Collector at Buffalo. He is a good Collector, and no charges against him.

Wm. D. Cass, Inspector in the New-York Custom-house; arrested, May, 1870, on a charge of conspiring with John A. Machado and William H. Crum to defraud the revenue by stealing imported goods.

Reported as dismissed "for cause," Dec. 23, 1871. No loss to Government, or to anybody else, so far as appears.

—— Palfrey, Collector of Customs at Salem, Mass.; charged with defrauding the Government.

Is Collector now. No charges of defrauding the Government against him. His accounts are all right. There has been some trouble about a seizure recently made, and the Government has thus far refused to allow his claims for moieties.

E. D. Ogden, employe in the New-York Custom-house; removed April, 1870, for receiving certain sums for conferring favors upon outside persons, which sums he failed to place in his certified accounts.

Hugh M. Merrick, an employe in the New-York Custom-house; removed April, 1870, for receiving money for conferring favors upon outside persons, which he failed to place in his certified accounts.

If statements are true, two very wicked persons, but not defaulters to the Government, which loses nothing by them. Second name is probably Herrick, instead of Merrick.

The Navy Department also aids in swelling the amount, $476,883 55 having been taken by the Pay-masters, including the defaulting clerk in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There are other cases to increase this sum, but the accounts are not settled, so that it is difficult to arrive at the actual amounts lost.

This is an outrageous falsehood, in general terms, and to be generally denounced as such. The total amount of defalcations under Gen. Grant's Administration in the Navy Department is $98,000, and not one cent of it chargeable to any man appointed by President Grant or since he came into office. The ratio to the money handled by the Department is almost too small to calculate.

The *Tribune* list closes with Hodge. His case is pretty familiar to the country. Hodge was a Democrat, intrusted with Government funds by a former Administration and not removed by this. A large share of the embezzlement was done before Gen. Grant became President. It is a bad case, but he is one of the Democratic "horse-thieves" now courted by the Greeley Party.

J. E. C.

SUMNER OFF THE FENCE.

The Long-Expected Letter Appears—He Pledges Himself to Vote for Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Mr. Sumner has at last announced himself. A month ago the country was anxious to know to whom he would give his support. Yesterday it had made up its mind in advance of him how he must go, and his letter adds no information. The common sentiment expressed here is that it will have no effect. He innocently supposed yesterday that the world was in horrid suspense to know whether he had decided for Greeley or Grant, and while, to increase it still more, permitting statements to go to the country that his letter would be given to the Press to-morrow, he refused to permit any one to say who he would declare for. And yet nobody doubted or has doubted that he would pursue just the course he has foreshadowed in these dispatches several days ago. He has magnanimously in his own opinion given North Carolina and the country to Mr. Greeley. He thinks the revolution which is to deprive Grant of all the States but possibly four, will now begin. He has privately hesitated over the question of civil rights, and has stated over and over that he would not declare for Greeley till he knew whether he could depend upon the pledges of Democrats. They have evidently satisfied him. At least he imagines himself satisfied. All this may not be a trade, but it looks like it. He privately says he does not leave the Republican Party in voting for Greeley, and the Democrats do not leave their party in giving the same votes. The letter has been printed in the *Globe* office, and revised and retouched, and carefully laid away and retouched again, so it may be considered the best, in his judgment, that he could do. It occupies the equivalent of four columns in the *Globe*. In all this ado about a small matter, the man who recently arraigned the President for egotism, exhibits his own remarkable humility and modesty.

LABOR REFORMERS.

Proceedings of the National Conference Yesterday.

The conference of labor reformers, called by Mr. E. M. Chamberlin, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Labor Reform National Committee, assembled at 10¾ A. M., yesterday, at Germania Assembly Rooms. About thirty-five persons were present, and were called to order by Mr. Chamberlin. He said that the delegates and members of the Labor Reform had been called together to consider the political situation and see what had best be done for their own interests. Something must be done. The history of the movement within the past two months showed that it was their duty to show themselves in sympathy with those who are organizing the war against the capitalists.

A motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials was then offered.

Mr. Dalton thought that this was a premeditated attempt to carry this assemblage for Grant or Greeley. This was the worst d—d City in the world for tampering with conventions, and the attempt will be made this evening. He wanted a dividing line. He wouldn't have Grant, and he couldn't go Greeley. [Loud applause.] He would offer his resignation from the Convention, if it was to come to a question between them.

The motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials was carried, and Messrs. Taylor, Thompson, Van Trump and McNeal was chosen. A recess was then taken until 2 P. M.

THE RECESS.

It now became plain that certain leading spirits of the Conference had sold out the Greeleyites. There was a concerted plan to exclude all persons who were pronounced Grant men, while those in favor of Greeley were to be admitted.

Credentials from representatives of New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia and Virginia were presented to the Committee and refused.

A BOLT.

The labor reformers, excluded from the Conference unjustly, as they believe, issued a call for a meeting in another hall in the evening.

A vote was then taken for nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Grant and Wilson.

At an evening session held by a portion of the delegates, a resolution was adopted adjourning the meeting to Aug. 22, at Philadelphia, when nominations for President and Vice-President will be made.

THE SOUTH.

The Street-Car Riot in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 30.—The riot yesterday afternoon was occasioned by continued attempts of the negroes to ride in the "white cars." The railroad company took no action against the several negroes ejected by the young men. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon two negroes were expelled from the cars. The excitement increased, and toward night 2,000 negroes lined the streets, and many white persons were also out. About 8 o'clock a car was fired into by negroes, and the white men in the car returned the fire. Every car that passed after that was fired into. The fire along the road became general, and was kept up for about an hour, the negroes shooting in all directions. About 11 o'clock two ladies and two children were shot by roaming negroes while standing on the steps in front of their houses. The police were armed with muskets and ordered out by the Mayor, but the cars stopped running and the demonstration ceased. Today everything is quiet. Three young men have been arrested, charged with ejecting negroes from the cars, and their cases have been postponed by the United States Commissioner until Thursday. The following is a list of the casualties: Mrs. Barber, two painful buckshot wounds in the breast; two children were shot in the body and one in the temple; Mrs. Cohen, shot in the stomach; two children slightly wounded; H. F. Segar, shot in the wrist; Henry Subert, shot in the foot. Several negroes were wounded but none killed.

ANOTHER FIRE.

An Extensive Slaughter-House Destroyed—Loss Estimated at Upward $100,000.

At 11½ o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered in the hay-loft above the stables in the rear of the extensive slaughter-house, which was situated at the north-east corner of First-avenue and Forty-seventh street, owned by Henry Eisner, and occupied by several butchers. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the hay-loft the flames spread with great rapidity and before the firemen, who were summoned by an alarm sent out from box No. 527, could arrive, they had extended to the main building. This was a two-story frame-structure, completely covered with corrugated iron, and extended 100 feet on First-avenue, and 125 feet on East Forty-seventh-street. Engineer Rhodes, on arriving at the scene of the fire found that the flames were rapidly enveloping the entire structure, and he therefore sent out a second and a third alarm, which brought Chief-Engineer Perley and a reinforcement of steamers and firemen to the spot. Notwithstanding the well-directed exertions of the firemen, the flames gained rapid headway, and in an incredibly short space of time the entire structure was in flames. The fire lighted up the entire neighborhood, and a vast and motley crowd of the denizens of the neighborhood, and it required all the exertions of the large Police force under Capt. Gunner and Sergt. Hamilton to keep the unruly spectators in subjection, and they were often compelled to resort to the use of their clubs to prevent the roughs from encroaching upon the firemen and Police.

There were eighteen horses and a number of mules in the stables at the time, but these were all got out without injury. Over 100 calves, who were in the stalls in the structure, were burned to death, and a large quantity of dressed meat ready for market was also destroyed.

Before the fire could be extinguished, the entire structure was completely destroyed, and nothing but a heap of ruins is left to mark the spot where the building stood.

The occupants of the building are as follows: Goldstein & Goldsmith, Jacob Heester, Myer & Levy, Yager & Bauer, Ulman & Hoeckster, Henry Greenebaum, Soloman Greggenhermer, Henry Ersner and Emanuel Loudan, all butchers, whose aggregate loss is estimated at $10,000. The building was owned by Henry Ersner, who claims that it cost him $50,000, and it is a total loss and but partially insured. He had stored in the basement of the building 7,000 hides, which are valued at $75,000, and are considerably damaged. George Spencer owned a lager-beer saloon in one corner of the building on First-avenue, and he sustains a loss of $1,000.

The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but will be made the subject of a rigid examination by Fire Marshal McSpedon.

Congressional Nominations.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—The Republicans of the Twenty-first Congressional District today nominated Hon. A. M. Taylor, of Indiana County, as Congressional candidate.

BELFAST, Me., July 30.—The Fifth District Democratic Convention today unanimously concurred with the Liberal Republicans in nominating Frederick A. Pike for Congress.

☞ A Police Superintendent Removed.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Mayor Medill yesterday removed Superintendent Kennedy from the police force, and appointed Elmer Washburn, late Warden of Illinois Penitentiary, in his place.

Randolph and Erie.

From the Newark Evening Courier, July 29.

We see that Ex-Governor Randolph puts in a general denial to the statements of the NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to his affiliations with the Erie Ring, and his receipt of money from Fisk and Gould to aid them in their purposes in this State.

Without proposing, at this time, to go at length into the question of the truth or falsity of these charges, we wish to put three questions to Gov. Randolph, upon the replies to which will depend future comments upon the subject.

1. Did you not receive, at the time you were elected Governor, $15,000 from Jay Gould in consideration of your agreeing to "stand by" the Erie Railway management? If your recollection on this point should be treacherous we suggest that you consult a certain Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, who will be able to "refresh" your memory.

2. Did you not, during your incumbency of the Gubernatorial office, write a demand upon Gould & Fisk for an additional $15,000, nominally for political purposes?

3. Were you not employed last Winter for a week or more in lobbying at Trenton in behalf of Erie Railway interests? If you were, is there not ground to believe that your relations with that corporation were of a peculiarly intimate character? We beg to suggest that the Senator from Passaic, and others can aid you in recalling any forgotten incidents of this last campaign of your Excellency as a lobbyist.

When Gov. Randolph shall respond to these queries, we shall have something more to say on this subject.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Proved its Superiority.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections may be had in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty; its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 912 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TYLER—DISBROW.—July 30, in this City, at the residence of Dr. M. G. Raefle, by Rev. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College, Prof. HENRY M. TYLER and Miss MARY F. DISBROW, both of Galesburg, Ill. No cards.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 29th inst., DANIEL H. APPLEGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Abm. R. Welch, Esq., No. 255 West 24th-st., on Thursday morning, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

ABBOT.—At Rye, 8 A. M., July 30, 1872, IVY, youngest son of F. A. and Mary Ann Abbot.

"An Angel now."

BURT.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, 28th inst., WILLIAM E. BURT, aged 31 years, eldest son of Edwin C. Burt, of Orange, N. J.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of his father. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

CORNISH.—On the morning of the 27th July, at his residence near Cheltenham, England, Capt. GEORGE B. CORNISH, formerly of New-York.

CONGAR.—On the 29th, at Newark, N. J., SAMUEL H. CONGAR, in his 76th year.

The funeral services will take place at the Third Presbyterian Church, Broad-st., Newark, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DOUBLEDAY.—At Montclair, Monday, July 29, CAROLINE MATHER, infant daughter of Maria B. and John M. Doubleday, aged 5 months and 28 days.

Funeral Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

FORBES.—On Tuesday, July 30, after a protracted illness, HENRIETTA, elder daughter of Joseph C. and Ann Forbes, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

GRAYDON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., 30th inst., CAROLINE GRAYDON, daughter of the late Samuel Graydon, of scarlet fever.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., from foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, where carriages will be in attendance.

GRISWOLD.—July 29, at Delaware Water Gap, Penn., FLORENCE LOUISA, infant daughter of Ethan D. and Florence K. Griswold, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 21 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HAGADAM.—At his residence, Morrisania, Monday evening, Capt. MOSES C. HAGADAM, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and the members of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, N. G., S. N. Y., are invited to attend his funeral, Thursday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard L. Purdy, No. 27 East 128th-st., Harlem.

HYDE.—At Stamford, Conn., suddenly, on the 29th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Ames, JOSEPH HYDE, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Lee, Mass., for interment.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, July 29, JENNIE A., eldest daughter of William O. and Margaret J. Hopkins, aged 7 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of her grandmother, Jane A. Welsh, No. 319 East 82d-st. Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, July 28, KATE, the beloved wife of Robert Lewis, age 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Doric Lodge No. 280 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 419 East 118th-st., on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At Madison, N. J., July 29, HARVEY M., son of H. M. and Catherine Lockwood, aged 17 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2½ P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 382 Claremont-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Monday, July 29, after a short illness, THOMAS McLAUGHLIN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Palisade-av., near Jefferson-av., Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

RUNK.—At Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., CLENNY CORYELL, infant daughter of the late William and Anna Rebecca Runk, aged 22 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, W. N. Seymour, No. 158 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

READ.—On Sunday, July 28, after a painful illness, THOMAS READ, aged 44 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 43 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, July 30, NELLIE E., daughter of Wm. H. and Clarissa E. Smith, aged 7 months and 11 days.

Funeral services at the house, No. 401 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday morning, July 28, 1872, at Mount Marion, Saugerties, N. Y., after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Miss CAROLINE THOMPSON, daughter of the late Robert Thompson, of New-York City.

TUCKER.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Sunday, 28th inst., LUCY B., infant daughter of Stephen D. and Sarah A. Tucker, aged 6 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 308 East Broadway.

VALENTINE.—On Sunday, July 28, at New-Rochelle, ANNA, widow of John Valentine, in her 81st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, James Morgan, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday, July 31. Services in St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 3 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at New-Rochelle on arrival of 11½ o'clock train from 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad.

WAKEMAN.—At Southport, Conn., of cholera infantum, WALTER LYMAN, only son of Jesup and Elizabeth Wakeman, aged 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral at the residence of Mrs. William W. Wakeman, Southport, Wednesday, July 31, at 2½ o'clock.

WORCESTER.—Monday, July 29, HORATIO WORCESTER, aged 88 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Irving-place, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this day:
A GOLDEN SORROW.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. CASHEL HOEY,
Author of "A House of Cards," &c.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"Very pleasant and lively."—*Spectator, London.*

"A most agreeable book. Mrs. Hoey not only displays good nature and good sense, but her diction is fresh, clear and incisive. She weaves an interesting plot, and her characters are drawn with remarkable distinctness and consistency."—*Examiner, London.*

"A most admirable novel."—*John Bull.*

"A story of remarkable ability. We much mistake if it does not become one of the most popular novels of the season."—*Graphic, London.*

NEW NOVELS
JUST PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "The Warden," "Barchester Towers," "Orley Farm," "Small House at Allington," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. A story of the Upper Ohio. By WM. FLAGG, author of "Three Seasons in European Vineyards," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

ALBERT LUNEL. By the late Lord BROUGHAM. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

LORD KILGOBBIN. By CHARLES LEVER, author of "Charles O'Malley," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

POOR MISS FINCH. By WILKIE COLLINS, author of "The Woman in White," "Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "Armadale," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

CECIL'S TRYST. By JAMES PAYN, author of "Carlyon's Year," "Gwendoline's Harvest," "Won—Not Wooed," "Bred in the Bone," "One of the Family," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

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MAUD MOHAN. By ANNIE THOMAS, author of "Denis Donne," "On Guard," "Playing for High Stakes," &c. 8vo, paper, 25 cents.

EARL'S DENE. By R. E. FRANCILLON. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

PATTY. By KATHARINE S. MACQUOID, author of "Rookstone." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

FAIR TO SEE. By L. W. M. LOCKHART. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

HARPER'S HOUSEHOLD DICKENS. Elegant and cheap. With characteristic Illustrations.

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CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—165,672 books on hand, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

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ON ONE HUNDRED RAILROADS.
THE THOMAS SAFETY BAGGAGE-CHECK.
A railroad official writes:
"The day that the Thomas baggage-check and system of checking baggage is adopted by every road in the country, the whole baggage business will be reduced to a perfect system, and not until that day."
G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M., on Thursday, at 11 A. M., and on Saturday, at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TEXAS LANDS
WANTED.
BOX NO. 3,217 POST-OFFICE.

HOLDERS OF ARKANSAS STATE Levee Bonds are requested to meet at the office of Hanna Brothers, No. 11 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable for the protection of their mutual interests.
MANY BONDHOLDERS.

MAGNETIC.—ALL CASES OF NERVOUS prostration and general debility, from whatever cause, successfully treated by F A. PALMER, Magnetizer, No. 23 West 27th-st. Terms—Office treatment, $3; visits, $5.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & LAMMIS, Tailors, No. 153 Nassau-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
United States depot for political banners. Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.
T. W. THORP, Manufacturer.
No. 139 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will raise a Grant and Wilson banner at their Head-quarters, No. 154 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31. Several good speakers will address the assembly.
N. KINGSLEY, JR., President.
DEWITT BIRDSLEY, Secretary.
IRA A. WHITMAN,
JOHN HAM, Committee.
GEO. THOMPSON.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION Grant and Wilson banner raising, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Addresses by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Hon. GEO. H. SHARPE, Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER and others.
If the weather should prove unfavorable the next fair night. GEO. F. MERKLEE, President.
GEO. W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

GRANT CLUBS, ATTENTION!—JUST received a large lot of imported silk badges, the best in the market. Campaign badges in great variety, by A. DEMAREST, manufacturer, No. 182 Broadway.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Manuf'rs, 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Quite a number of noted speculators and dealers in New-York real estate were in town yesterday. (Tuesday, July 30.) At the Exchange, Mr. B. P. Fairchild sold, by order of the Supreme Court, the "Goelet" lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, and three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, situate on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 120 feet west of Third-avenue, for 21 years from 1870, at an annual ground rent of $450, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each. There was no competition for the property, and it was struck off to Peter Goelet, plaintiff, for $5,000, or $1,000 less than the amount of the mortgage. The "Geolet" lease of the lot, 20x100.5, and the three-story Philadelphia brick house, situate on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 180 feet west of Third-avenue, for 21 years from 1870, at an annual ground rent of $450, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each, was sold to Peter Goelet, plaintiff, for $4,000.

James M. Miller also sold at public auction the three-story brick building, covering the entire lot, 51.6 by 100.5, fronting on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue, to Henry Brunges, for $43,000.

The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lot and buildings situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16.8 by half block, to Tuesday, August 6, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

The Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, under the direction of R. P. Hope, Esq., referee, and by the same auctioneer, was stopped by an injunction and adjourned to Aug. 1.

William Kennelly also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, 25 by 60, to Tuesday, Aug. 6, by order of Charles Price, Esq., referee.

The following property will be offered at public auction at the Exchange today, Wednesday, July 31:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., a large dwelling and a plot of land, 560 by 500, known as the residence of the late John Henry, Esq., situate at Verplank's Landing, Westchester County, New-York.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, W. McDermott, Esq., referee, the two lots of land situate on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 168.6 feet west of Third-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, July 30, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

"Gœlet" lease of lot, 20x100.5 and bk. h. on 63d-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., for 21 years, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each, (ground rent $450 per year)	$5,000
"Gœlet" lease of lot, 20x100.5, and b. s. h. on 63d-st., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., for 20 years, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each, (ground rent $450 per year)	4,000
By James M. Miller.	
1 lot and brick building n. e. corner 49th-st. and Lexington-av., 51.6x100.5	$43,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 29.

Clinton-st., e. s., 47 ft. s. of Broome-st., 28x40, h. and l., No. 144	$16,000
Greene-st., e. s., 176 ft. s. of Prince-st., 25x100	30,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, h. and l.	29,150
West Broadway, e. s., (No. 127,) 112.6 ft. n. of White-st., 18.9x100, partition	16,000
West Broadway, e. s., (No. 119,) 131.3 ft. n. of White-st., 18.9x100, partition	16,000
9th-st., n. s., (No. 415,) 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92.3, h. and l., mortgage, $15,200	24,400
28th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 75x98.9, wife to husband	Nom.
59th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4, mortgage, $6,000	15,000
75th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., 80x102.2	24,000
84th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2	3,000
106th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	2,250
106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 275x100.11; 107th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 275x100.11, ⅜ part	22,000
Same property, executor's deed, ½ part	22,000
110th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; mortgages, $7,400	18,000
114th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100, quit claim	250
Madison-av., w. s., 37.6 ft. s. of 42d-st., 30.9x28.9; plot in rear for yard, 18.9x23.3, irregular	8,000
Morningside-av., n. w. corner of 114th-st., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., runs n. 100.11 x thence w. 25 x n. 100.11 to 115th-st. x w. 168.5 x to e. s. of a new avenue x s. e. 287.6 to 114th-st. x thence e. 68.3	40,000
Sherman-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Academy-st., 150x160	9,900
8th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 123d-st., 50.6x100, mortgages $8,000	11,200
10th-av., s. e. corner 53d-st., 125x100, c. a. g.	22,500
Lease Recorded.	
2d-av., No. 1,084, 3 years, per year	$1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x185 feet, building 50x185 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR sale or lease for a term of years.—The property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block; also the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, in 50th-st., near 5th-av. Also in same, a fine house, twenty feet front, unfurnished. Columbia lease. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, (partly furnished and ready for occupancy,) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c., &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 35th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 15x15, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT OLD LYME AND AT LYME, CONN.—One of the handsomest-situated residences and grounds on the banks of the Connecticut and near its mouth, and overlooking the Sound; house contains sixteen rooms, bath, &c.; large barn and fourteen acres of land, with old shade-trees and fruit-trees in abundance; also, in addition, ten acres of fine woodland. Railroad depot five minutes from the house; steamers to New-York every twelve hours; house completely furnished; plenty of fishing, bathing, hunting, shooting, &c.; location perfectly healthy; one of the most celebrated watering-places, located at Saybrook, is nearly opposite. The entire property of twenty-four acres, including house, out-buildings and furniture, can be bought for $8,000. A rare chance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.—The well-known "Winthrop Place," at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 54x40, with three or four acres, as may be wanted. Dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each twelve feet wide, running from front to rear. The grounds are in fine order, and beautifully shaded with many large old trees. Out-buildings are numerous and first-class. On the property is a lake, waterfall, and mill. Ground, all told, about six acres. The entirety can be bought for $30,000, or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CENTRE OF QUOGUE village, a farm of 130 acres, and the buildings thereon, consisting of a boarding-house capable of accommodating fifty guests; together with barn and out-buildings, all in good condition; said farm extends from Long Island Railroad to the ocean. For terms and other particulars apply to JOHN F. FOSTER, Quogue, Suffolk County, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. R. R. Chair-works in Jersey City, corner Morgan and Washington sts.; engine, boilers, furnaces, stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 85 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; little cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $190,000, can be had for $100,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence, or a large boarding-school or institute; will be sold or exchanged; house contains fifty rooms. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FLUSHING, TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the sea for sale; also cottages. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway, Sole Agents.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THIRD AND LAST GREAT SALE.

MICKLE ESTATE,

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

MAGNIFICENT WATER FRONTS,
SPACIOUS AND COSTLY MANSION,
with highly ornate grounds, adapted
for a Gentleman's Residence. Hotel. Academy, or
Hygienic Institution; also,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF THREE NEW-YORK MAYORS.
Finest location on the Sound for a Summer Resort.
LAST CHANCE. GRAFULLAS BAND.
HARRISON THE INIMITABLE.
RURAL BANQUET.
Free Excursion tickets of
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON VERPLANCK'S Point, Hudson River, TODAY, July 31, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The beautiful residence and grounds (about 112 city lots) of the late John Henry, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot, (Montrose Station.) Magnificent views, splendid orchard, graperies, &c.; fine brick mansion, 40 feet square; bath-room, coal-cellars, &c.; barns, carriage-house, stables, &c. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

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SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 55 CEDAR-st., near Post-office; desirable location for real estate, commission, and any kind of mercantile business. Inquire of [illegible] H. CARRINGTON, No. 226 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,600 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

A COMFORTABLE THIRD FLOOR; large airy rooms; bath, gas, &c.; very desirable location; rent low. No. 216 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 153 West 28th-st.; contain all modern improvements.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WITHIN ONE and one-half minutes' walk of McComb's Dam Bridge, and one-quarter of an hour's drive of Central Park, one of the most desirable furnished houses to be met with. The ground consists of two and a half acres; the house is large, containing seventeen rooms, fine billiard-room, all fully and handsomely furnished; the carriage-house is large, with stable-room for six or seven horses; the view of the surrounding country is magnificent, perfectly healthy, and in all respects suitable for the residence of any gentleman who desires a country residence within easy access of the City by railroad, steam-boat or drive. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or K. B. DALY, No. 118 Wall-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to **ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 338 West 34th-st.**

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst. and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1872.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE AUG. 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Western Division) will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

JAS. F. SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order. WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1872.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of six (6) Per Cent. will be paid on and after 1st August, 1872. WM. H. BIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August. B. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, ON the Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date.

WM. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE Midland Pacific Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700,** and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97,** and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000,** including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000,** and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14,** or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum,* being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000,** with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, July 22, 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, } Trustees.
C. H. McCORMICK, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At **85** per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT
AFFORDING
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
UPON A
COMPLETED RAILROAD!
The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,
8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **95** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermilion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE

COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent,

At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 27 to July 31 inst., both days inclusive.

Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip certificates, are now ready for delivery.

Per order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 633, IN THE NAME of SARAH E. SHARDLOW, for TWENTY (20) SHARES of the stock of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York; the transfer of the same has been stopped. Any person finding the certificate will please return it to the Ninth National Bank, No. 407 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I. George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,936,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

For Sale, by
WOOD & DAVIS,
No. 31 Pine-St.,
AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.
Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,
SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO.,
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
And other dividend-paying roads.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS FOR SALE.

(7s.) Sevens of 1885 at 104 and accrued interest.
(6s.) Sixes of 1905 at 97 and accrued interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Prospect Park, due 1917, 104 and interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Jersey City Sevens, due 1892, at par and accumulated interest.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $35 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by

HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential.*

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.	
Gen. B. W. BRICE	Late Chief Pay-master, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec. United States Treasury.
L. R. TUTTLE	Ass't Treasurer of the United States.
New-York City.	
WM. C. BRYANT	The *Evening Post.*
R. R. GRAVES	R. R. Graves & Co.
Rev. H. H. GARNET, D. D.	Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church.
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM	Counselor at Law.
E. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsman's Life Assur'ce Co.
E. P. SMITH	No. 59 Reade-st.
Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association.
Boston.	
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN	Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.—Interest commences the first day of each month. Six per cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1. Assets..........$2,766,214 68 | Surplus..........$215,998 81

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 309 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., CAN be found a few experienced girls for all work, City or country, cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, house-workers and those lately landed; all girls suited immediately in places.

ALL IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE servants, Protestant or Catholic, City or country, will be suited at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT TO DAY'S work and to take in washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 346 West 16th-st.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants for City or country, at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; three years' City reference from last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 3 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; four years' City reference. Call at No. 311 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as chamber-maid or nurse; can be well recommended. Call at No. 9 East 53d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG French girl, to do light chamber-work and nurse. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl, eighteen years old, a place to mind children; both smart and willing; reference can be given. Call at No. 160 East 48th-st., corner of 3d-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls; one to do cooking, and assist with the washing, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen at their present employers, for two days, at No. 9 East 28th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO neat, competent and reliable women, one as cook, would assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; both thorough in each branch; best City reference; would go in the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class English cook by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands all branches of family cooking; has best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands making good bread, hot rolls, soups, &c.; also, boning and larding; has good references; no objection to the country. Call at office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO COMpetent girls; one as cook, to assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 203 Lexington-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, poultry, game, &c.; desserts of all kinds; creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable young woman, with good references; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent bread baker; also understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, desserts, and is an excellent baker; City or country; very best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR FRENCH man cook; has lived in the highest families in Paris; understands his business in all branches thoroughly; can make all kinds of desserts in the best manner. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND STEADY woman, as good cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., in the basement.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; is an excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 341 West 54th-st.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, AT
No. 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-MAID.—A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchwoman wishes a situation in a private family as chamber-maid or seamstress or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; is very experienced in taking care of an invalid; very highly recommended. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do general house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address, for three days, at the Bull's Head, Grand-st., New-Jersey.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work; or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG WOMAN wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. HILD'S.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 486 6th-av., in the boys' clothing-store.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman a situation as infant's nurse; fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid or either, by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; operates on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a laundress' situation; very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds French fluting, box-plaiting, fine muslins, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A FISRT-CLASS laundress and nice woman, a situation; prefers the country; can do all kinds of family washing; testimonials good. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, operator, &c., or chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; competent to take either situation; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; has lived in first-class families; or to wait on a lady and sew; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 100 West 40th-st., corner [illegible]

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; has had great experience in the care of children, (out of arms;) best reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION wanted by a very respectable German young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as first-class waitress and assistant in chamber-work in a private family, or a chamber-maid in a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 293 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at Office, No. 340 4th-av.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse. Call at No. 307 East 46th-st., first floor, rear.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM England would like some employment; has had seven years' experience in grocery-stores; best references. Address No. 554 Herkimer-st., near Utica-av., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A YOUNG Englishman, aged nineteen, wishes a permanent situation as assistant gardener, or is capable of taking charge of a small place; good references given. Address W. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; is a first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 8th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A married man with a small family wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address JOHN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the harness-store, No. 1,282 Broadway, or address W. H., same number.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; best reference. Address JOSEPH, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED MAN COOK; understands meat and pastry and cooking in all its branches; boarding-house or restaurant; excellent references. Apply at No. 158 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; excellent references. Address J. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A MARRIED GERMAN, with family, wishes a situation as gardener; is a good coachman; understands the care of graperies and greenhouses; is not afraid to work. Address P. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—AN ENGLISH GARDENer and wife wishes a permanent situation; understands the business in all its branches; four years' reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, temperate young Scotchman, a situation at moderate wages where he can make himself useful; can drive, take care of horses, milk, do plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, aged twenty, wants to travel with a gentleman or family as waiter. Address F. ALDRIDGE, No. 416 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY HONEST young man, a position in a first-class business house, to take charge of City accounts, &c.; best of references; has a good knowledge of business. Address "COL.," Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FORTY-FIVE STONE-MASONS.
SIXTY STONE-CUTTERS

Wanted on the Government works at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Wages, $3 to $3 50 for masons; $4 to $5 for cutters, per day of eight hours.

Permanent work, except for masons in Winter.

Apply by letter or in person to

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, July 20, 1872.

ATTENTION.—GIRLS WANTED EVERY day this week at Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Situations ready without waiting, for all experienced servants, small girls and those lately landed.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS wanted. Apply at No. 17 West 42d-st.

CLERK.—WANTED A CLERK WELL ACquainted with the retail book business; one living in the City preferred. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

WANTED.—A WOMAN FOR UP-STAIRS work and to assist in washing; the family small. Apply at No. 34 West 51st st.

WANTED—AT NO. 139 HUDSON-ST., A GERman girl; one that can speak the English language. Inquire from 10 to 4 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and commercial newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counsellor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee; that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered, that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 21, 1872.

[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
mh27-1aw6mW

AT A SPECIAL [illegible]PREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William P. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser,* newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 2d day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872.

CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee,
mh13-1aw6mW No. 52 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT.—WESLEY EGBERT and MARGARET EGBERT, his wife, plaintiffs, against MARTHA ANN VAN PELT and PETER VAN PELT, her husband; Barzillai Egbert and Ann Maria Egbert, his wife; William Henry Egbert, Charlotte Sandford and John Sandford, her husband; Wesley Egbert and Leah Egbert, his wife; Sarah Perrin and Eugene Perrin, her husband; Richard E. Hardcastle, Lewis Hardcastle, George Hardcastle, Adaline Hardcastle, Andrew J. Heath and Emeline Heath, his wife; Eudora Depuy and John Q. A. Depuy, her husband, and Oscar Heath and Mary Heath, his wife, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the Town of Southfield, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 15, 1872.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1872. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy31-1aw7wW*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County, to audit and make distribution of the funds in the hands of Stephen T. Janney, administrator of the estate of Catharine Karney, late of Newtown township, Bucks County, Penn., deceased, hereby gives notice to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and all persons interested, that he will meet them for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they can attend if they see proper. A. P. SCHURZ, Auditor.

JULY 9, 1872.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms 730 and 732 West [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Olympia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 4

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:

CALEDONIA, July 31.
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia..Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP China embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC	Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC	Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC	Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE	[illegible]	Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$125	Second cabin	$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN...Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage	$75 and $65, currency
Steerage	$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 4th. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 3d.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 11th; due at SAVANILLA on the 15th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 22d.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM	Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR	Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken........Friday, Aug. 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ————, Capt. ————, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 8.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to J. N. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres,) rooms large and airy; instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE. S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
I. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs, New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 142 Broadway, New-York.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select family school for twenty-five young ladies.
C. G. HAZLETINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 35 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1850. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—THE annual course of instruction in this School commences on the first TUESDAY of September. For circulars, address ISAAC EDWARDS, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY JUST GRADUATED from Tilden Seminary, Lebanon, N. H., desires a situation to teach the English branches in some family, school or seminary; highest references given. Please address, appointing interview, PENFIELD, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT SOME years would like to make an engagement to teach either the English branches or Latin, French and drawing. Address J. L., Springfield, Mass.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE wishes to teach in some academy. Address Box No. 159, Flushing, Long Island.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARY E. CRANE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN WIEL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Herman Wiel, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district,
jy23-law2wW Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOEL HEILPERN and JOHN T. UNDERHILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of April, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Soel Heilpern, of the City of New-York and County of New-York, and John T. Underhill, of Tuckahoe, County of Westchester and State of New York, in said district, who were copartners, transacting business at No. 75 Franklin-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, and who were, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
HENRY C. BOWERS, Assignee,
jy31-law3wW* No. 61 Wall-street, Room No 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of the VIRGIL PRICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt company will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
WESLEY B. CHURCH, Assignee,
Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.
NEW-YORK, July 24 1872. jy24-law2wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FREEMAN, JUNIUS N. PETTY and GEORGE W. BOND, bankrupts.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of July, 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Willard Freeman, Junius N. Petty and George W. Bond, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, (heretofore doing business under the firm name and style of Freeman, Petty & Bond,) who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. C. KIRKE, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York.
jy31-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Rudolph Nathan and Gustav Benhardy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1872.
SIMON GUITERMAN, Assignee.
jy31-law3wW*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY—Elegant rooms, first-class table and attendance at very low prices; board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 per day.

NO. 443 WEST 23D-ST.—LONDON TERrace; City and country combined; elegant rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT boarding, near Gilsey House; suites and rooms; Summer prices; also richly furnished second floor; private table. Address S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

NO. 146 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR LEXington-av.—With or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, nicely furnished rooms; reference required.

NO. 34 WEST 9TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent to a few gentlemen nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., two desirable rooms, back parlor or second floor and upper front; board if desired; family small; best references required and given.

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—LARGE AIRY rooms, with or without board: Summer prices; adjoining Gilsey House.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST., FRONT AND back room, on second floor, with board; $16 for the front and $14 for back room.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.: accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing; with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., Charles V. Berner, Proprietor. Families accommodated with board on reasonable terms; boats and bathing for boarders free of charge.

Parties supplied with meals and refreshments at all hours. Board per week, $10 and $12.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—BEAUtiful sea-side residence for sale; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; $8,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22, Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be obtained in a private family at Sing Sing; good table; large, cool rooms; stabling; terms moderate. Address M. E. T., Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOARD AT MRS. STRATTON'S, EAST Hampton, N. Y.—Terms, $7 to $12. First-class table.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY. (Wednesday,) July 31, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo and Malaga Lemons, ex Republic.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1807.
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

In a machine (iron) manufacturing business which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,057, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class store, (dry goods and groceries,) well located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address NAT. W. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 22,489, ON MEchanics' and Traders' Savings Bank: the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 283 Bowery.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST G. THIEL and CHARLES W. WOOLMINGTON, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of August G. Thiel and Charles W. Woolmington, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts, upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district,
jy23-law2wW Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CORNELIUS P. LITTELL, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy17-law3wW* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony 14¼ hands high, 8 years old; flowing mane and tail; warranted sound, and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady; will stand by the steam cars; with basket phaeton, and harness, and canopy, from best City makers; has been used but a very short time; sold only on account of sickness. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—THE largest and finest assortment of carriages and harness in the City, comprising Ham's patent landaulet, landaus, victorias, ladies' phaetons, buggies, &c., at reduced prices for thirty days.
HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

STABLE WANTED.—A STABLE IN THE neighborhood of 40th-st. and Park-av.; must be large, with good accommodations, and not over $1,500 rent. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 23, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, stone-cutter's work, and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all minor ones, and to constitute, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL,
WILLIAM D SHIPMAN,
WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to
H. S. McCOMB, President; or,
S. B. REED, Engineer in Charge,
Jackson, Tennessee.

PROPOSALS

FOR ROCK EXCAVATION AT THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Aug. 24, 1872, for the prosecution of the work of rock excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All information can be obtained at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Prosecution of Work of Rock Excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River," and addressed to
J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

OFFICE A. C. S.,
PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y., July 26, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 26, 1872, for supplying the Sutler's Department with the following named sutler's stores, viz.:

Mess pork, 5,802 pounds; breakfast bacon, 75 pounds; flour for issue, 24,819 pounds; flour for officers, 1,764 pounds; beans, 820 pounds; rice, 924 pounds; coffee, green Rio, 1,943 pounds; coffee, green Java, 450 pounds; black tea, 100 pounds; brown sugar, 3,137 pounds; vinegar, 200 gallons; soap, 1,217 pounds; salt, 1,049 pounds; black pepper, 59 pounds; smoked beef, 10 pounds; mackerel, No. 1, 200 pounds; sardines, 48 boxes; tomatoes, 420 cans; vanilla flavoring extract, 48 bottles; vermicilli, 12 pounds; green corn, 36 cans; lard, in 5 pound packages, 150 pounds; fresh pine-apple, 43 cans; codfish, dessicated, 20 pounds; dried peaches, 100 pounds; lobsters, 12 cans; dried apples, 200 pounds.
JOSEPH KEEFFE,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery U. S. A., A. C. S.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 25, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED FOR furnishing to the Department of City Works, in the City of Brooklyn, two thousand (2,000) tons of cobble stones.

Proposals will state the quality of stone and price per ton delivered at such points on the water front of the City of Brooklyn as the Engineer may direct, the same to be not less than four inches or more than six inches surface diameter, with a good depth of bed.

Stone will be purchased upon such proposals as may be approved by the Engineer in regard to quality and price, and on delivery will be subject to inspection.
LORIN PALMER, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 27th day of August prox., for removing eight (8) or nine (9) cribs and (1) wreck from the Savannah River, Georgia. For specifications and all necessary information apply to the undersigned,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CONstructing pile-dyke at Rondout, N. Y., will be received until noon of Aug. 30, 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGing Otter Creek, Vermont, will be received until noon of Aug. 30, 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway.

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

TROUT. TROUT. TROUT.

All parties who wish to unite with Seth Green's partner, Mr. A. S. Collins, in raising brook trout at Patchogue, Long Island, will address T. M. GRIFFING at the above place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.
je19-law6m

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE POWER steam-engine in working order. Apply to Superintendent of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, corner 43d-st. and 6th-av.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful teeth $1; set $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 175 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B, and No. 418 6th-av. Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The same bought and sold. A. LINDO, formerly with Heyman Leopold.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE VOKES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Every evening this week the delightful Comedy, KIND TO A FAULT, with its GREAT CAST. MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Box-office open from 8 to 4. NO FREE LIST.

MONDAY, Aug. 5, Miss Rosina Vokes will appear as Nan in Buckstone's farce, The Good for Nothing.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
in the new Society Play, from the French of Dumas,
ONE WIFE,
ONE WIFE,
with a carefully selected cast.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor..........................J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

A SPECIAL BOAT will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and on the TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY following, connecting at Sandy Hook with SPECIAL TRAIN for the race-course, returning immediately after the races are over. Fare for the round trip, including admission to the course, $2 50.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER ! !

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!

OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 105 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-square.—Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivalled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.

N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:49 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.
A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 299 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL! In order to present
The Most Attractive Novelties of the
LYDIA THOMPSON REPERTOIRE,
THE PRESENT GREAT SUCCESS,
ROBIN HOOD! ROBIN HOOD!
must be withdrawn SATURDAY, AUG. 3, to make way on
MONDAY, AUG. 5, for the GREAT BURLESQUE,
BLUE BEARD! BLUE BEARD!
which had such enormous success on its production last season.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MR. HARRY BECKETT, MR. EDWIN,
MISS WEATHERSBY, and all the members of the COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
In active preparation,
"IXION."

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

TODAY, AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Thrilling sensation drama RED JACK.	The celebrated character actor,
Cast to the entire strength of the Company.	Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American drama KIT.
Concluding with the laughable farce, EASY SHAVING.	The Arkansas Traveler, with a powerful cast.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL.

THE GREAT ORGAN will be played by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Organist of the Association, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at noon, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Entrance from Winter-st.

Single admission, 50 cents; package of five tickets, $2.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 241 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIDDARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sat., July 27...1:30 P. M.	Sat., July 27...8:00 A. M.
Mon., July 29...3:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29..9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 30...3:00 P. M.	Tues., July 30...10:00 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1...6:30 A. M.	Wed., July 31...2:30 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2...7:00 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1...2:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3...2:30 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2...2:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 31...3:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1...6:00 P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1...3:00 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2...6:30 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2...2:00 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3...7:00 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 3...3:00 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3...7:00 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 4...7:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 4...3:00 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 4...7:00 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 5...6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL quarter-deck barge in running order; will carry 220 M. feet of lumber, 150 M. brick, or 250 gross tons of coal; is very well adapted to carry for either of the above. Inquire at cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421½ Broadway.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTern Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES GERLACH, SON OF THE late Dr. Charles Gerlach, of Baltimore, Md., or his lawful heirs, are hereby, in the name of his sister Amalie Gerlach, requested to report his whereabouts to FERDINAND MAASBERG, No. 35 Emma-st., Chicago, or HANAH GUELDENER, No. 58 North Liberty-st., Baltimore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND,
Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all parties interested, that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580, laws of 1872, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 4½ o'clock P. M., to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons:

Contract No.
2138—C. H. Green, President, 5th-av., Hamar wood pavement from 124th to 130th-st.
2101—C. H. Green, President, 128th-st., Hamar wood pavement from 2d to 5th-av.
2137—C. H. Green, President, 46th-st., Hamar wood pavement from 4th to 5th-av.
2141—Thomas Owens, Thos. Fealey, assignee, 5th-av., regulating, grading, &c., from 130th to 138th-st.
——Denis McCarthy, Thos. Fealey, assignee, 122d-st., regulating and grading from 6th to 7th-av.
2125—Michael Rabbit, Staples, Hotaling & Co., assignees, Avenue A, flagging from 17th to 24th-st.
2020—J. A. Monheimer, 7th-av., Stafford pavement, 14th to 59th-st.
2032—Herman Pulpe, C. W. Randall, assignee, 77th st., regulating and grading 1st-av. to East River.
1965—Smith & Noonan, Madison-av. sewer, 46th to 59th-st.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
Commissioners.
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JULY 30, 1872.

THE SIXTH PICNIC.

Over Nine Hundred Newsboys on a Holiday.

Unqualified Success of the Novel Undertaking.

Interesting and Laughable Scenes During the Day.

Further Contributions to the Children's Fund.

Thirty-six contributions to the Children's Fund were received yesterday, amounting in all to $455 60, which sum makes the fund aggregate $14,956 23. Of the subscriptions handed in yesterday, the sum of $115 is specified by the donors for certain cases mentioned in the TIMES as deserving of relief. These special contributions will be expended in the most careful manner for the benefit of those persons mentioned. The relief work is deserving of especial attention on the part of contributors, for our corps of volunteer visitors are constantly canvassing the City for sick and helpless children, whose parents are unable to provide proper nourishment or medical attendance for them. There are now over two hundred persons engaged in visiting the homes of the poor under the auspices of the TIMES Fund, consisting mainly of clergymen, missionaries, tract distributors, and others interested in the present movement. These persons devote a certain number of hours each day to this volunteer work, and the result is that our District Superintendents find abundant objects for relief, which is promptly extended. The mothers of sick children are beginning to understand the scope of the Children's Fund, and readily accept its benefits, with tearful gratitude.

The following were the contributions received yesterday:

M. D. C., (for little Maggie)	$100 00
Childrens' Fair, One Hundred and Forty-first-street, North River, held by Alon, Ogden, Alfred, Arthur and Clifford	40 00
Officers and clerks of Merchants' Exchange National Bank	26 00
Bessie, Nellie and May	25 00
C. and H.	25 00
John T. Hoag	25 00
L. S. and F.	25 00
M. E. B.	20 00
Maggie, Arthur and Bessie	20 00
J. C. G.	20 00
Carpet Department H. B. C. & Co	20 00
Shawl Department H. B. C. & Co.	13 10
W. C. B.	10 00
Pity—special case of relief	10 00
Mother of the "eighty-eight" children	10 00
Walker and Eleanore	10 00
D. M.	6 00
Annie C. Boardman	5 00
Willie, Laura and Frank	5 00
C. A. D.	5 00
Cleve, Harry and Tab	5 00
Edith's Second Birthday, Litchfield	5 00
J. P. H.	5 00
Sympathizing Mother (special case of relief)	5 00
Sadie and Ella	2 00
M. C.	2 00
Little Mira	2 00
Lulu De W.	2 00
"God Bless Sick Children"	1 00
"God Bless Children's Excursions"	1 00
F. B.	1 00
Carrie	1 00
C. H., Jr.	1 00
Marie	1 00
Cash	1 00
Artie	50
Total	$455 60
Previously acknowledged	14.500 63
Aggregate of fund	$14,956 23

The news-boys' picnic yesterday proved to be a great success, and the little fellows enjoyed the pleasures of the day with all the vim and abandon characteristic of the New-York street boy. They danced on board the barge, cheered every passing craft, and devoured the good things given them with great gusto. We have to acknowledge the kindness of Major Blunt, commandant of the Governor's Island garrison, for the services of the band at that post. One of the ice companies (name withheld by request) sent 2,000 pounds of ice for the news-boys' benefit. We are also indebted to Capt. Charles Post, of the Long Island and North Shore Transportation Company, for free passage of our men and material for the chowder consumed yesterday.

The people of Boonton, N. J., through Rev. O. S. St. John, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place, have offered to receive and feed any number of the poor children we can bring to that place for a day's recreation. The farmers are willing to give a public reception to the little ones in the town park, and to furnish each with a lot of sandwiches and fruits to carry back with them to the City in the evening. This generous offer is accepted and will be attended to at an early date.

To-morrow we shall give our seventh excursion, it being intended for the benefit of poor mothers and their young children, agreeably to the request of Mr. James Stokes, one of the Fund contributors. Eight or nine hundred adults and children will participate in the festivities of the day, and the party will proceed, by barge and steamer, to Oriental Grove. Ample preparations have been made in the way of supplies. Fresh sandwiches will be made on board by our own corps of waiters, and milk will be furnished the children in liberal quantity. Ice-cream and candy will vary the bill of fare. This picnic will be known as the Stokes Excursion. The excursionists will embark on board the barge Sarah Smith, at the foot of Eighth and Thirty-seventh streets, East River, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Stock Exchange excursion will take place on Saturday, when over 900 street children, drawn from the Fifth Ward, will proceed to Excelsior Park, North River. The usual programme will be carried out as to food and amusements.

The Sixth Excursion.

The sixth of the series of TIMES picnics for poor children came off yesterday, and, considering the character of those who were invited and took a part in it, it was the most marvelous success yet achieved. The party was composed entirely of news-boys and boot-blacks, than whom there is not a rougher and more irrepressible class in New-York. Large posters yesterday announced the picnic and called for a thousand boys. When the Manager of our picnics reached the TIMES office, at 6¾ o'clock, he found it besieged by boys clamoring for tickets. The crowd was quickly transferred by him to the City Hall Park, where the smaller boys were all picked out and badges pinned on their jackets, if they had any, but on their shirts as a general thing. Shortly before 7½ the Superintendents of the various newsboys lodging-houses with their contingents marched into the Park; and till the order for the column to march was given a scene went on such as perhaps has never before been witnessed in New-York or any other city. Hundreds of little ragged urchins, few of them possessing shoes and stockings, and many having nothing to protect their close-cropped heads from the sun, were dashing about in a high state of glee if they had secured a badge, or in a state of great anxiety if they had not yet done so. Those who were too big to go would beg and pray for a ticket. The boys danced, stood on their heads, and turned somersaults from pure exuberance of spirits, and many a bit of roguish satire was shot at those who could not be taken. The steps of the City Hall were crowded with interested spectators of the scene; in fact the whole of the south side of the Park was crowded. At last the boys were formed in line, in three separate divisions, wearing red, white and blue badges respectively. At 8 o'clock the band from Governor's Island entered the Park and taking up their position, the order to march was given. The scene at this moment was really exciting. As division after division, each headed by its own banner, left the Park, the crowd cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, ladies appeared at the windows of the Astor House, every store on Broadway and Park-row was emptied in a moment, and the sidewalks were thronged. As the little fellows passed the TIMES office they sent up cheer after cheer. Every moment the number of spectators increased, so that in Chatham-street and up East Broadway the little army of ragamuffins was escorted by a crowd as large as that which attends the Seventh Regiment on dress-parade days. Every looker-on had a cheer or a kindly word for the boys, and many an encouraging expression was addressed to the members of the staff of the TIMES, who accompanied the excursion. One gentleman exclaimed: "I would give anything to go with you; but I cannot. I shall, however, go to my office and think how much I can possibly afford to give to your fund, and send the money along before you get back." The crowds followed all the way down Market-street to the dock, and remained on the pier till after the barge had started, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs.

And then of all the queer scenes that were ever enacted that which began the moment the barge moved from the dock was the oddest. Every one of the boys set to work in a playful, rough and tumble tussle with his neighbor. Whole groups of them were often rolling on the floor together, they played all kinds of apish tricks, and whistled and shouted as though they were doing it for a living. When the band struck up a lively air they all began to dance in the most grotesque fashion. Some of them did the cancan in Bowery theatre style with no little humor, showing that they are pretty frequent patrons of that theatre on Saturday night. And yet, amid all this noisy fun and frolic, this fooling and bear fighting, all preserved the utmost good humor. Scarce a foul expression was heard all day; and a New-York news-boy or boot-black can let his tongue wag, when he is a mind to do so, in anything but parlor language. Now, fancy 913 ragged urchins—they could not have raised a perfect pair of trousers in the whole crowd—numbers of them barefooted, many of them carrying their blacking-boxes strung over their shoulders like knapsacks, and hundreds of them mimicking the graces of ballet-dancers. It was laughable and ludicrous to a degree.

As the barge passed up the East River every boy got a ticket which entitled him to receive a sandwich big enough for a breakfast, and then another ticket for a mug of well-iced lemonade; not the washy stuff they are accustomed to buy of the street-venders, but good, strong, real lemonade. They tried all sorts of ingenious devices for getting a second supply, but as the eatables were served on the lower deck, and every boy had to go in file to receive his ticket, pass down the stairs on one side, receive his rations, and immediately pass up the other stairs, there was very little chance of these Artful Dodgers meeting with any success. What with eating and drinking, dancing and rushing madly about, cheering the people in passing steam-boats, the laborers on the docks and the convicts on Blackwell's Island, and being enthusiastically cheered in return, the boys seemed to find the time pass quickly enough till Oriental Grove was reached.

On heaving in sight of Oriental Grove the Manager, having succeeded in obtaining silence, requested the boys to comply with any request made to them while at the grove, and especially to be very careful while bathing, in order that no untoward accident might mar the day's enjoyment. At the same time he promised them that they should have every opportunity of amusing themselves. The boys expressed their readiness to be reasonable, and they certainly kept their word.

It was most pleasing to see the eyes of the boys glisten as the steamer approached nearer to the beautiful grove where they were to hold their picnic. Oriental Grove comes down to the very beach, from which there is excellent bathing. Many of the little fellows were making their first trip into the country. One youngster, about eight years of age, said that he had been to the Battery two or three times, and that that was all he knew about trees. It had been thoughtfully arranged to have the chowder ready when the boys arrived. They knew this; and as soon as they espied the steaming kettles at the edge of the grove, they all began to smack their lips and rub their stomachs. Poor fellows! They do not often get such a good meal. As each one filed off the boat he was provided with a soup-plate, a spoon, and a large hunch of bread, and they marched in single file to the improvised chowder kitchen, where their plates were filled. They dumped themselves on the nearest rock without loss of time, and in the course of a very few minutes all had been helped. The chowder was most excellent—the best that could be got. One of the most tattered young rascals, who was plying his spoon at a lively rate, was asked by a boy who was about to take a seat by his side what the chowder tasted like. "Taste! Well, Johnny, it tastes just like *more*. It's bully." The large plates of chowder and hunches of bread disappeared like magic, as also did the clothes of the boys the moment they had put their plate and spoon in the appointed place of safety. But then they had so little clothing on them. In the majority of cases nothing more than a well-worn or tattered pair of trousers and an old shirt or guernsey, composed their costume. When they were all in the water they looked like a school of white porpoises ducking in and out of the water. There were but a very few of them unable to swim. Many of them were excellent swimmers; but it was sad to see how thin they all were. While the skylarking was going on in the water, one of the boys managed to swallow a quantity of water, and was obliged to be brought ashore by two of his companions. The doctors, however, soon revived him by means of a little stimulant. As soon as they had enough of swimming they started several games of base-ball. Others went off in parties into the woods as though fearful of losing a moment's possible enjoyment, and knowing that they must get up another appetite for the second chowder, to be given out at 3 o'clock. They climbed trees, cut sticks, picked green apples and pears, walked through every pool they came across, and were highly unsuccessful in trying to hit small birds with big stones. They did everything that a boy could think of. The cry was constantly "come on." Delay or stops could not be thought of for a moment. The remembrance of chowder, however, brought them all home pretty punctually at 3 o'clock, and as the chowder was not quite ready, the band played for them in the dancing pavilion. Then a ring was formed with a rope, and Jimmy Reagan and Walley Allen went through some very creditable acrobatic performances. Jimmy Jordan then sang "Put Me in My Little Bed" and "Down in a Coal Mine," which was encored. Hicks performed a capital jig dance with bare feet, the piccolo-player of the band cheerfully supplying the music; and a boy with the soubriquet of "English" brought this impromptu entertainment to a close by turning a somersault over seven boys piled in a heap. The cry of chowder went echoing through the woods, and all other aspirants for public distinction were naturally obliged to give way. A hat was sent round in behalf of those who had already performed, and each one received thirty-seven cents.

Again the chowder was given out, and again the boys smacked their lips with considerable unction over the savory condiment. This time, however, the boys had to eat it on board the barge. By this ruse the manager succeeded in getting his numerous and obstreperous family again under thorough control; the barge was cast off from the dock, and the start was made for home without leaving a single boy behind. The boys played, and danced, and tussled and shouted all the way home; refreshing themselves with lemonade and many tin cups full of water. All the afternoon steamers from New-York sent up a lusty cheer when they saw the words, "NEW-YORK TIMES Excursion for Children," in conspicuous letters on the side of the barge. The ladies on board the Providence and Narragansett steamers were particularly enthusiastic; and at Hell Gate Mr. Hatch's yacht Resolute fired a salute, an honor which delighted the boys. In fact, the journey home was a perfect ovation. The terrible oil fire at Hunter's Point and the burning ships caused intense excitement among the boys. Some silly fellow circulated the rumor that it was the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the Government vessels in flames. But the boys soon learned the truth. The barge at last reached the dock at Market-street, though the boys were as noisy, playful and full of fun as ever. Mr. O'Connor, the well known Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Park-place, and who ably assisted in the control and management of the boys throughout the day, jumped on a chair as the barge entered the dock, and called for three cheers for the manager of the TIMES Excursion. They were given with unmistakeable heartiness and a tiger. Then they had three cheers for the gentlemen who had given their assistance at yesterday's picnic, and then tree rousing cheers for the TIMES itself. Mr. O'Connor concluded, with his inborn Irish humor, by calling for "one cheer" for himself.

There was, of course, an immense crowd on the dock awaiting the return of the boys. Every one was eager to know how the picnic had gone off, and how the boys had behaved. The unanimous answer was "Splendid." The picnic was as great a success as it could have possibly been. The boys enjoyed themselves—roughly but good-temperedly. There was not a word of complaint or of anger, or any occurrence whatever to mar the pleasure of the day. Every one did as he was directed in his own rough and ready manner. The manager and his assistants had the boys under perfect control from morning till night, and yet gave them all the license that they seemed to wish. More would not have been desirable. The success, as far as the boys' enjoyment was concerned, may be summed up in the oft-repeated inquiry: "Say, boss, do you think there is any chance of our having another picnic?"

Among the gentlemen present, assisting the manager in taking care of the boys, were Messrs. Charles O'Connor, George Calder, John Gourley and Samuel Lovel, Superintendents of the Lodging-houses; Drs. Dennison, H. E. Crampton and George Bayles; Rev. Frank E. Howe, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mr. George K. Woodward, Mr. I. C. Estman, Mr. Holt, Mr. Rodriguez, editor of the *Nuovo Mundo*; Messrs. E. A. Donaldson, Grove S. Thompson, John Broderick, Mr. Crosset, and Mr. A. M. Cochran, of the New-York *Witness*, and several other gentlemen.

The following are the expenses of the day:

Barge and wharfage	$101 00
Chowder, (2,400 plates)	284 00
Sandwiches, (1,500)	61 55
Extra meat	7 35
Banners	30 00
Box lemons and cartage	10 25
Life-boat and two hands	8 00
Coffee	1 75
Alcohol for urn	1 00
Furnace and boiler	5 00
Steward and waiters	30 00
Extra help	3 00
Cartage	5 00
Band's expenses	10 00
1,000 soup-plates, (hired)	9 00
1,000 table-spoons, (bought)	15 00
Petty cash	4 10
Total	$591 00

Extending Relief to the Sick Poor.

The TIMES representative yesterday investigated the following cases which were reported to the East-side District:

On the first floor of a rear house, No. 30 Columbia-street, was found a sick child belonging to H. S., whose wife was also sick. The father had served in the navy under Admirals Dahlgren and Farragut, and had contracted diseases which, during the past eleven months, have prevented him from doing any ordinary work. The wife had assisted her husband for some time by sewing until her child and herself became sick; then the family had to be kept in food by pawning and selling everything movable. When the writer called there was very little furniture in the place. The case was referred to Dr. Lang, who took charge of the mother and child, and other assistance was rendered to the family.

At No. 164 Attorney-street, on the first floor, the child of Mrs. F. was found with a second attack of cholera infantum, it having recovered from a former attack about a month ago. The mother is an invalid, suffering from heart disease, and had but recently left the hospital. The husband had not been able for some time to earn a fair living at his trade, and was, therefore, unable to pay for a doctor. The case of the child was referred to Dr. Lang, who also prescribed for the mother, and assistance was also furnished in the shape of nutritious food.

One of the saddest cases visited since the organization of the Relief Fund was that of Mrs. L., at No. 54 Henry-street. About a year ago her husband, who was a rigger, fell from a mast and was killed, leaving her with two children. About four weeks after the death of her husband, she prematurely became the mother of a little girl, making three children in all. This youngest child having been taken seriously ill with the cholera infantum, was placed under the charge of Dr. Lang. From some cause her youngest boy, aged four years, has been afflicted with a spinal disease, which prevents him from either standing or sitting without support. The widow had, until the youngest child became sick, supported the family by washing, &c., but lately had to give the work up in order to attend to the baby. Other relief was therefore extended to her, in addition to the medical attendance.

On the fourth floor of No. 263 Stanton-street was yesterday found the dead body of A. M., who died on Monday evening from liver complaint, after a sickness of over five months. He leaves a widow and five children, totally unprovided for. The wife had maintained the family as well as she could during her husband's illness, but his death had completely broken her down. Assistance was therefore rendered her in the shape of provisions for her family until she could recover from the shock of her bereavement.

At No. 103 Mott-street, in a rear house, was yesterday found a hard-working widow, with four children, the youngest sick. She was at the time of the visit busily engaged in the work of finishing pantaloons for a store, and but for the child's sickness would perhaps have not needed assistance. Her husband died about seven years ago, since which time she had maintained her family. A physician was sent to attend to the child and an order given the mother for nourishing food.

In the basement of the same house was found a half-orphan child, named W. R., suffering from Summer complaint. The mother had been compelled to go out daily and get her livelihood, leaving the child, about eighteen months old, in the care of an elderly person. As the services of a physician had not been secured, owing to the absence of the means to pay him, the case was referred to Dr. Lang, who gave it the necessary attention.

On an upper floor of No. 141 Elizabeth-street was found Mrs. S., whose husband had for some time been out of work, and of course unable to provide for his four children. The poor woman had struggled hard to earn a living for them, but sickness prevented her. Assistance was therefore rendered in the shape of provisions.

A similar case of distress was found at No. 234 Elizabeth-street, where Mrs. D., a widow, supports her paralytic mother and her own children. One of her children had been sick during the Summer, but was now well. The case of the child had caused her to get into distress, which was partially relieved from the TIMES Fund.

The Sick Twins.

Mr. Shultz reports as follows:

The readers of the TIMES will rejoice to hear of the great improvement of the sick twins, No. 56 Jackson-street. Their condition was so favorable that both were taken to the river-side, where they could enjoy, perhaps for the first time in their lives the pure open air.

BASE BALL.

Another Mutual Victory—The Haymakers Defeated by 11 to 2—Notes.

The Haymakers, late of Troy, played their first game as a co-operative nine on the Union Ground yesterday against the Mutuals of this City, a crowd of about 1,200 individuals being on hand to give the former a good "send off" in their new venture. Strange to say, although the Haymakers were supposed to be partly demoralized, the betting men invested on them at even, and in many instances at slight odds, but as the game progressed, it was manifest that they stood little chance against the fine fielding of the Mutuals, who, on the eighth inning, settled the game by scoring 6 runs, which, added to 2 in the seventh and 3 previously scored, brought their total to 11, and gave them the victory, the Haymakers scoring only in the third and fifth, both runs being earned.

THE SCORE.

MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	HAYMAKERS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	3	3	1	0	Allison, c.	0	2	6	0
Hatfield, 2d b.	3	2	5	2	King, l. f.	0	1	12	0
Start, 1st b.	2	3	8	1	McAtee, 1st b.	0	1	2	0
Pearce, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Wood, 2d b.	0	1	2	4
Hicks, c.	1	0	5	2	Bellan, s. s.	0	0	2	8
Boyd, 3d b.	1	1	4	0	Nelson, 3d b.	1	1	0	0
McMullen, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Gedney, c. f.	0	1	3	0
Fulmer, s. s.	0	1	0	1	Martin, r. f.	1	3	0	0
Cummings, p.	0	1	0	1	Zettlein, p.	0	1	0	2
Total	11	11	27	11	Total	2	11	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	1	0	2	0	0	6	2	0	0—11
Haymakers	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Runs Earned—Mutuals, 3; Haymakers, 2.

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

Time of Game—One hour and twenty minutes.

NOTES.

To-morrow, Mutual *vs.* Atlantic; on Friday, Mutual *vs.* Resolute, of Elizabeth, N. J., both games taking place on the Union Ground.

It is probable that the Haymakers will shortly be drafted into the Eckford Club, the games heretofore played by them as a Troy organization counting the same as those of any other club.

A Swindler Unmasked.

A person styling himself "Rev. Wm. C. Clarke, pastor of the Myrtle-street Church, Brooklyn, Eastern District," has been soliciting subscriptions for a grand distribution of various prizes, the proceeds to be devoted to evangelizing New-York and Brooklyn. Mayor Powell having received a letter from a gentleman in Ulster County, New-York, who had been solicited by "Rev. Mr. Clarke," investigated the matter, and pronounced it a swindle. The office of the scheme is at No. 28 Myrtle-avenue, where, it appears, a vast number of letters had been delivered during the past two months.

Erie Railroad Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company met yesterday. Attention was called to the fact, which was published in the London *Times*, to the effect that the London Stock Exchange Committee had appointed Tuesday, the 23d inst., a special selling day on the following securities: Erie Railway Company scrip of the seven per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, cash subscription for £1,289,200; Buller's Wharf Company (limited) shares; Chillington Loan Company (funded) shares, &c.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

An Immense Conflagration at Hunter's Point.

Large Oil-Works and a Guano Factory Destroyed.

Loss Over One Million and a Half of Dollars—Three Canal-boats and Several Vessels Burnt—Damage to Docks and Bulkhead.

Noted as it has been for its extensive fires, in consequence of the fact that it is the great depot and shipping point for oil, Hunter's Point has never experienced so devastating a visitation from the devouring element as that which yesterday and last night spread its gloomy pall over the place, a black and dismal curtain over the adjoining cities, the rivers and the Bay, causing thousands to imagine that a terrible tempest was about to burst upon us. And yet, with the vast destruction of property, and the detestably villainous manner in which the volunteer Fire Department of Long Island City acted, there is great reason to be thankful that not one life was lost nor a single person injured.

Extending from Ninth to Eleventh streets, Hunter's Point, and fronting immediately upon East River, a distance of 600 feet, is located the storage yard of the Standard Oil Works. The yard has a large number of oil-tanks in it, but no refinery. At the foot of Eleventh-street is a basin or canal, running a short distance up into the town. Across the street, to the east, is located Pratt's Astral Oil Works, and on the opposite side of Ninth-street, to the south, were located Coe's Guano Works. Across the canal, to the north, are located the works of the New-York Oil Company. Several other oil companies are located in the immediate neighborhood, but as they escaped damage they need not be enumerated. The Daylight Oil Company had a large gang of men at work moving their stock, but they were entirely free from danger.

At 10½ A. M. the Superintendent of the Standard Oil-yard noticed smoke issuing from the outside one of two canal-boats lying in the basin. As strict orders had been issued to the men not to allow fire in any form to be on board the vessels or in the yard, he immediately blew his whistle as a sign of danger, and within one minute upward of 100 workmen rushed to the point indicated by him. Two women and a child were on the inside boat, and they were carried on shore with the greatest possible expedition and taken to a place of safety. A man at the same time issued from the canal-boat that was on fire, and as rapidly as possible endeavors were made to cast off the boats and shove them into the river by means of long pike-poles. But the scene which ensued made them glad to escape with their lives. As the flash of the powder follows the application of the spark, so did the shooting heavenward of a vast column of flame and smoke follow the ignition and explosion of the barrels of refined oil that were on board. There were 13,000 barrels of the same inflammable material stored in the yard, and with incredible rapidity the flames spread from tier to tier, the barrels bursting with a loud noise, until a vast column of flame, buried in a dense column of jet black smoke showed itself luridly mounting upward and upward, until it spread out like a pall over the country round about for miles. The wind blowing toward the south protected the works on the north side of the basin, and a cool current of air passed down the east side of the Standard premises and protected Pratt's works from damage by fire, but did not save them from damage by water and the axes of a volunteer Fire Department. Their loss, however, will be comparatively small.

There was an evident desire on the part of the men in the yard to withhold any information in relation to the origin of the fire, but it was stated last night upon authority deemed sufficient, that it arose from this cause. In the canal-boat where the fire originated was a stable where the horses were kept during the time the boats were in tow. The workman who was seen emerging from the boat when the smoke was discovered, had lit his pipe and thrown the burning match on the floor. The natural result followed. When he was leaving the boat the foreman of the yard called to him and asked him what fire was doing on the boat. He replied that it was coming from the cabin of the inside boat, and not from the one he had just left. Another minute showed where the fire really was but too plainly.

As the flames increased and the heat became intensified, the vessels along the bulkhead began either to ignite or experience great danger. The ship Celestial Empire, Capt. Taylor, was with great difficulty saved by the gallant efforts of the tug-boat Day Spring, Capt. N. Rose, which went to her rescue, and towed her to an anchorage at Poor-House Flats. She had just finished taking on board 1,500 barrels of oil. The ship Elpis, bark Edward Maitland, one schooner, and bark, names unknown, and three canal boats, were destroyed. Two of the canal boats—those mentioned as having first caught fire in the basin—floated up into Hallett's Cove, where, at a late hour last night, a brilliant light and a column of smoke showed that their contents had not yet been consumed. The Elpis and Edward Maitland were lying at the lower end of Ravenswood, while outside the steam-tug belonging to the Fire Department on the river, was concentrating a series of powerful streams against their blackened and burning hulls. The charred fragments of spars and timbers floating upon the surface of the water was all there was to tell the fate of the other craft that had so lately floated in stately beauty upon the bosom of the shining river. At dark last night it was a scene of desolation, made only more terrible by the fierce though impotent flames that yet raged in harmless fury.

To return to the fire. Seeing that the miserable hand water-carts of Long Island City, with their volunteer companies, were powerless to contend with the raging element, Mr. Josiah, of the firm of Josiah, Macy & Sons, telegraphed to New-York for aid. Meanwhile the flames were spreading. The Long Island firemen must have seen that they were powerless. As soon as the telegram was received, Commission Blair, together with Chief Perley, started for the scene of disaster with Engine No. 16 and a "spare" from the repair-yard in Elizabeth-street. They were soon on the ground, where they were met by the Chief Engineer of the Long Island City Department, who, in an insolent manner, exclaimed that they "didn't want any paid ---- to come there; and if they were going to work, they would take up." This man's name is Thos. Ward. Under the circumstances there was nothing left for Commissioner Blair to do but to return to the City with the apparatus and let the fire rage.

The flames up to this time, in addition to the oil and vessels consumed, had burned of the Standard Works property as follows:

One frame oil-shed, 200 by 200 feet.

One frame oil shed, 125 by 125 feet.

One brick cooper-shop, 100 by 30 feet.

One brick boiler-house, 25 by 75 feet.

The amount of oil burned exceeded 100,000 barrels.

Crossing over to Coe's guano-factory the fire extended to the stone factory building, 100 feet by 50 feet; frame shed, 200 feet by 200 feet; brick shed, 40 feet by 125 feet, with a 40 foot L; 4,000 barrels of guano, $3,000 worth of carboys. The two buildings containing the machinery were saved by the exertions of Mr. Coe's own men. His loss on building and stock amounts to $300,000. A portion of this was covered by insurance, but up to the time that the reporter left the ground, about 8 o'clock last evening, no estimate had been made.

But take the figures as far as ascertained and they are formidable. These would foot up something like this:

Standard crude oil, 100,000 bbls. at $9	$900,000
Standard refined oil, 13,000 bbls., at $20	260,000
Buildings, tanks, &c.	———
Mr. Coe's loss, buildings, stock, &c.	300,000
Vessels enumerated	———
Damage to adjoining property	———

It will not be too much to place the estimated loss at one million and a half of dollars. This was the estimate of an insurance agent on the ground.

Immense crowds visited the scene of destruction last evening, and every possible conveyance was crowded with men, women and children. It was certainly a curious scene to witness ladies, who, under ordinary circumstances, would have shrunk from getting their feet damp, struggling through the mud and slush to get as near the burning vessels as possible. Another singular circumstance witnessed was the flocks of tame pigeons that would whirl as though maddened around the column of smoke, until at last they would dart into the flames and perish.

There were several explosions of tanks during the progress of the fire, but quite a number were uninjured with their contents. Near the river bank last night the flames were shooting up from one tank of unconsumed oil, while only a few feet distant stood another containing 800 barrels of crude oil, which, although uninjured, must have been pretty hot. A scattering was made among the crowd at one time, who could not be got rid of in any other way, by telling them that some of the tanks were on the point of bursting. This had the desired effect, and they scattered like sheep.

When the barrels in the yard burst, a vast quantity of oil ran out on the surface of the river, and floating with the tide set fire to everything of a wooden nature it came in contact with. But notwithstanding this new danger that threatened the place, but little damage was done to the piers, docks and bulkheads, and but little repairing will be necessary to put them in complete order. A few thousand dollars will make them as good as new.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman John Kerrin, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed the Department, yesterday, for intoxication.

In the case of Maria Kane, already reported in the TIMES, Judge Pratt has rendered a decision discharging the writ.

John Edwards, aged forty-five, of No. 245 Spring-street, fell from a ladder at his residence, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening floating in the North River, at Pier No. 40, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

The calendar of Police trials yesterday morning comprised fifty-nine cases, which were investigated by Commissioners Smith, Bosworth and Barr.

Jacob Waller, of No. 1,372 Third-avenue, stole $18 from Nicholas Hare, a neighbor. Waller was arrested and committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

George Smith was yesterday locked up in the Yorkville Police Court for feloniously assaulting Frederick Kimball, of Third avenue and Fifty-third-street.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, John Dooly was locked up for brutally assaulting Mrs. Sarah Dorner, of No. 140 West Fiftieth-street, on Monday night.

The apartments of Chas. Garner, at No. 193 West Fourth-street, were entered by an unknown thief, yesterday, and robbed of $53 worth of jewlery and wearing apparel.

Patrick Hughes was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for cutting Patrick Derwin, of No. 338 East Eleventh-street, with a pen-knife, during a fight on Monday night.

Alderman Plunkitt, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, committed Michael Larkin for breaking into the lager-beer saloon of Herman Rocke, No. 338 East Forty-sixth street.

James Scannel, aged twenty-eight, of No. 66 East Broadway, fell from his truck at the corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, and injured his head severely. He was taken to his home.

Mrs. A. E. McLean, aged sixty-nine, who resided at No. 220 First-avenue, fell from the roof of her residence to the roof of the adjoining building, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Edward Sylvester was arrested yesterday, by a policeman from the Central Office, charged with having stolen a gold watch, and Justice Hogan remanded him to the detective office for examination.

Chas. J. Chitterbuck, aged two years, died yesterday, at No. 154 West Eighteenth-street, from inflammation of the stomach caused by gnawing the ends of some lucifer matches with which he was playing.

Michael Lahey, aged seven years, residing in Madison-avenue, near Eighty-seventh-street, fell from the first floor to the cellar of a new building in East Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday, and was dangerously injured.

Wm. Brookhouse, a German, residing at No. 44 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for stabbing Alfred Lippe, of No. 255 Third-street, in the neck and back, on Monday night.

George Urlbretch was committed for examination in default of $500 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of dealing in the retail liquor business at No. 940 Broadway without payment of the special tax.

Jonathan A. Brower was brought before Commissioner Betts yesterday on an indictment found against him in Connecticut, charging him with stealing letters from the Post-office. He was committed for examination without bail.

Our Netherland fellow-citizens will, on Thursday evening, celebrate the arrival of the Ariadne, the first of a line of steamers intended to ply between this port and Rotterdam, by a torchlight procession and a serenade to Capt. Bakker.

John McDonald and Michael Rafferty were held each in $1,000 in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for using threatening language to Michael Gallaher, a marble-cutter, who has hitherto refused to adopt the eight-hour system in his establishment.

Argument on the motion for a perpetual injunction against the defendant in the case of Erie against Jay Gould and others, involving title to about $2,000,000 worth of stock, which was to have been argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, has been adjourned to the 10th prox.

Nathan King was committed by Judge Scott, at Essex Market, yesterday, to await the result of the injuries of Sarah Levi, of No. 170 Delancey-street, whom he had brutally beat and kicked on Friday night. The woman is in a dangerous condition and was not able to appear at Court.

John Kilkenny, of No. 343 East Eleventh-street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, and taken to Park Hospital. Maurice Welsh, aged thirty-six, no home, was also prostrated at the corner of Second avenue and Thirteenth-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

August Fritz, aged forty, having no home, was found last evening in Ludlow street, suffering from severe scalp wounds. He stated that he had been assaulted by some strangers, who made their escape. He was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman, and furnished with lodgings at the Eldridge-street Police Station.

Michael Reilly, of No. 50 Water-street, and Thomas Manning, of No. 59 Cherry-street, engaged in a fight last evening, in the course of which Manning stabbed Reilly in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. Manning was arrested and locked up in the Oak-street Station, and Reilly was taken to the Park Hospital.

The Grand Lodge of the Order Bnai Berith held its semi-annual session at Irving Hall, yesterday, representatives being present from Boston, New-Haven, Hartford, Buffalo, Rochester, Newark, and elsewhere. The Order numbers some 15,000 members, and has lodges in every State of the Union. About $70,000 was paid last year to the widows of members.

Superintendent Kelso yesterday ordered the Captains of Police in this City to report to him in writing, on Monday of each week, setting forth the number of street lamps not burning within their precincts at any period of the night during the week preceding such report; the locality of every such lamp, and the length of time each such lamp remains unlighted.

Several cases of claims against the City for advertising, which were to have been heard yesterday before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, have been adjourned until Monday next, on motion of counsel for the Board of Audit. Among those so adjourned, were claims on behalf of the *Sunday Democrat*, the *Irish Democrat*, and *St. Peter*.

BROOKLYN.

Commissioner Corr is steadily improving, and is now considered almost out of danger.

The receipts for fines from the different Courts for the month of June reached $501 74.

The Excise Commissioners have paid into the City Treasury during the present month, $40,000.

The final estimate for repairing Henry-street, from Pierrepont street to Fourth-place, made yesterday, amounts to $2,273 32.

The Controller's statement of appropriations for City repairs for 1872, including balance of appropriations for 1871 unexpended, aggregates $3,898,091 93.

The apartments of Martin Riley, No. 240 Flushing-avenue, were entered a morning or two ago, by thieves, who stole jewelry valued at $75, and $20 in money.

Martin Clancy, aged twenty-three years, a clerk with the dry-goods firm of Rous & Bell, No. 435 Grand-street, New-York, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing goods to the amount of about $1,300 from his employers.

The Committee of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met last night, Alderman Bergen presiding. The various estimates for the expenses of the different departments were examined. The amount to be raised by the Committee is $4,632,903 36. Supervisors Johnson and Harman opposed an item of $50,000 for corporation advertising. The question was laid over.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday, the Staten Island Ferry-boats discontinued calling at the third landing, owing to the rebuilding of that dock.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied two-story frame house, on the corner of Chestnut and Tompkins avenues, Clifton, which was totally consumed. Loss of the building, $1,200.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The body of a man, supposed to be Cornelius Memphis, aged forty-five years, was found in the Harlem River, near the Third-avenue Bridge, yesterday.

Coroner Meeks yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, supposed to be from New-York City. Deceased had fallen off a steam-boat at North New-York dock yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

An inquest was held yesterday, at Pines Bridge, on the body of Richard Sweeney, aged thirty years, who was killed on the New-York and Boston Railroad by a large stone, blown from a quarry, falling upon him. Verdict, accidental death.

George C. Haggerty, of College-avenue, Mott Haven, a salesman for Mr. Baldwin, clothier, of New-York, attempted suicide on Monday by throwing himself into the Harlem River. He was with difficulty rescued. He is supposed to be insane.

LONG ISLAND.

On Monday night the premises of Jacob Konigsman, at Springfield, in Jamaica township, were set on fire and totally destroyed. Loss, $5,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

Anthony Blakely, while walking on the Erie Railway walk near Hoboken, yesterday, was struck by a locomotive, and his hip dislocated.

Dr. Taft, of Newark, who is charged with malpractice in the case of a woman residing in Hackensack, was liberated yesterday by Judge Depue on $10,000 bail, Messrs. Henry Morehouse, and William Holden becoming his bondsmen.

A Fire in Spring-Street.

A fire occurred yesterday at No. 273 Spring-street, occupied by Thomas H. Carter. Fire-Marshal McSpedon held an investigation, but failed to ascertain the cause. Later in the day another fire broke out in the attic of the same building, resulting in the destruction of the roof; damage, $2,000. The Fire-Marshal again proceeded to investigate, and became convinced that both fires were the work of incendiaries. During the investigation a third fire was discovered in a stable in the rear. The Marshal found the fire proceeded from a quantity of straw and waste paper piled up on the floor. The flames were quickly extinguished. Some vagrant boys who infest the neighborhood are supposed to have caused the fires. No insurance.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rowie, Mrs. J. J. Worthington and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hill, Mr. and W. H. Hart, Mrs. Goldsmith Gohlson, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kelly, Capt. St. Aubyn, Mr. Kohlsart, Mr. Parker, F. J. Pinken, E. D. Heatley, Mr. Lawrance and son, A. M. Hays, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hall, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Herise, Mr. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Farmiloe, child, and infant, Mrs. Auchmitz, Miss Auchmitz, Mr. Blun, S. Wolff, J. B. Rider, J. B. Smith, Mr. Low, Mr. Manche, Mrs. Eynand, W. R. Kleiper, W. R. Mellor, A. F. Heinrick, M. Nelson, E. W. Davis, W. W. Boyd, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Freemantle, Mr. Zaick, J. F. Tracey, W. Andrew, Mrs. Parker, infant and nurse; Mrs. J. A. Eaton, Mrs. A. Happold, Miss Bedell, Mrs. Low, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, J. H. Walker, H. Serssell, Mr. Arnold, H. Irwin, W. Young, Mr. Burmann, Mr. Peters, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Moore, Mr. Ulmann, Mr. and Mrs. Tanter, 2 Misses Miles, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Bowling and son, Mr. Gordon, H. R. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hessler, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Brocklebantz, Mr. Beardsley, H. Sanford, H. Ridgelly, O. C. Ridgelly, Mr. Grelesch, Chas. Every, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Bruden, B. Rice, Mr. Shermeyer, S. S. Trenton, Mr. Hubback, J. Ruszelts, H. H. Mansell, Mr. Pennyman, Mrs. and Miss Manche, H. Warnold, R. W. Ferguson, J. H. Heinheimer, Mr. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, S. Strauss, P. Schuloff, Mr. Peters, J. R. Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss M. Lafarge, Miss Lafarge, Mrs. Pakenham, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and child, Mrs. Talbot and daughter, R. Potter, Mr. Alliger, Mr. Houston, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Mr. Nichols, Jr., Jas. Allport, Mr. White, Col. Auchmutz, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. White and son, A. W. Sanford, T. A. Kurshedt, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and 2 children, G. Garrick, J. M. Graut, two Misses Potters, J. D. Prince, Mrs. S. Mason, Mrs. James, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Buhl and Miss Buhl, Mrs. Buhl, Miss Buhl, Miss Buhl, Mrs. Wilk, Mr. Buhl, Mr. Barry, W. A. Miles, Mrs. Mason's man servant, Mrs. James' maid, Mrs. Low's maid, Mrs. Farmiloe's maid, Mrs. Jones' two maids, Mrs. W. Niedle, Mrs. W. Stewart, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. Vellegas, Mrs. P. Hiddigo, Mrs. Schatz, Mrs. Lozaker, Mrs. Dunmore.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—D. McConibe and wife, Mrs. McCullum, R. J. Larcomb, wife, servant and 2 children, R. McIntyre and wife, D. D. Arden, G. Fuller, J. L. Febian, Dr. J. M. Hawks, Mrs. Bulsley, Miss Dessau, Mrs. J. M. Sillar, Miss Sillar, J. Foley, Mrs. A. Dutenhofer, Mrs. M. C. Dozier, George Coolidge, H. D. Detorest, Miss Larcomb, C. S. Foote, J. Posenbund, Col. Cloud and wife, Mrs. A. Hime, L. Bodenheim and wife, H. E. Josselyn, J. C. Ford, Miss M. Clark, Miss F. Clark, E. H. Clark and wife, E. Glazier, J. A. Rockwell, Mrs. Bucky, 2 children and servant, Mrs. G. L. Cook, C. D. Duncan and wife, Mrs. Bell and servant, Mrs. Ann Happoldt, E. A. Schwartz, J. McCann, Wm. Larose, S. B. Harrington and wife, J. Levy, W. P. McGill, E. Harrington, J. Harrington, R. Harrington, Miss H. Harrington, W. M. Granberry, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Ash.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, Progreso and Havana—Juan de la Torre, wife and 3 children, C. C. Hope, Geo. L. Hammeken, Pedro Peniche, T. W. Wilson, wife and child, J. Zanetti, Wm. Eschanzier, J. M. Armario, S. Doyle, E. Mayorga, A. Arkwright, J. R. Jova, wife, 5 children and servant, Mrs. E. Henderson, J. A. Foscano, V. Micheiena, John Mcdny, John Dwyer, S. Kennedy, R. Oxuard, E. Coffigny, John Hanly, Miss C. Quintero, Ignacio Mariscal, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss Clara Mariscal, Jose Colome, Mrs. Y. Paterson and 3 children, A. Bermudez, J. A. Barrie, F. Cuevasy Arango, W. J. Logan, P. Crusue, L. Pascual, Mrs. N. Diaz C. Uhibach, R. G. Domingues, John Farrel, J. Trimble, F. A. Santos, Thomas Sancton, Miss F. Clough, P. Smith, Oscar Crocheron, John McDonald.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chouncey, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Jannet Smith and infant, Fred Griffing, Miss Ott, Mr. Le Brun, wife and children, Mrs. C. Monroe and son, Miss Manis, J. J. Howe, W. F. Buswell, wife and child, Miss Rebecca S. Harlan, Mrs. J. C. Wordsworth, George Palmer, E. H. Thompson and wife, M. F. Webber, J. D. Demming, Mrs. John Ferguson, John E. Mooney, wife and 2 children, John H. Lee, Theodore and Mansfield Judah, G. J. Mortimer, C. F. Cruntwell, Emily Anderson, P. A. Eddy and sister, Miss Annie Moore, F. A. Hyndman, Johan Ahl, Miss Fanny Sloat, Pimo F. Sullivan. Way Passengers—J. M. Hurtado, Mrs. Julie Blanc and child, R. C. Lambert, A. Beydenmuller, G. Meyer, J. Hasbrouck, James Spiers, John Spiers, John C. Wageneggs, Mrs. Briggs and 2 children, Mr. Sherman, Mrs. V. G. Bogue, Mrs. Q. E. Taooner, nurse and 3 children, Mr. Panaga, S. K. Holman, Percy Turner, F. Campos, Jose de la Cuadra, Hon. J. B. Blair.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:55 | Sun sets.....7:17 | Moon rises..1:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:52 | Gov. Island..5:41 | Hell Gate....7:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Ismalia, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Barks Orpheus, (Ger.,) Bellmer, Bremen, Theodore Ruger & Sons; Thomas Pope, Richardson, Monrovia and a market, Yates and Porterfield; Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdan, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; James Carty, (Br.,) Murdock, Liverpool, George F. Bulley; Il Vero, (Ital.,) Martinz, Penarth Roads, Slocovich & Co.; Folksvang, (Norw.,) Ebbel, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nuovo Mundo, (Ital.,) Narase, Palermo, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Nellie, Owens, Trinidad, (Port Spain,) Maitland, Phelps & Co.; H. Perkins, Seymour, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. N. Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.; Sabad, Dyer, Brunswick, Ga.; Virginia, Small, Pembroke.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 188 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn; July 22, lat. 51 24, lon. 12, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 51 26, lon. 14 44, passed steam-ship Batavia, hence for Liverpool; 25th, lat. 48 07, lon. 41 43, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 46 47, lon. 46 43, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Garrison. July 29, at 10¼ A. M., 75 miles N. of Hatteras, passed brig H. E. Wheeler, bound N.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz July 18, Progreso 20th, and Havana 25th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg, July 17, and Havre 20th, with mdse. and 695 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had very changeable weather the entire passage; July 22, lat. 50 06, lon. 19 08, passed steam-ship Frankfurt, bound W.; 23d, lat. 49 56, lon. 24 27, passed ship Vice Amiraglio Tegethof, hence for Bristol; 29th, lat. 41 50, lon. 63 14, passed steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 41 48, lon. 63 22, passed steam-ship Oceanic, hence for do.; same day, lat. 41 37, lon. 64 14, passed steam-ship Spain, hence for do.

Steam-ship Hipparchus, (Br.,) Markwell, Rio Janeiro July 10, with coffee, &c., to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Josephine E. Oulten, (of St. John, N. B.,) Oulten, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks and been 10 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; June 15, lat. 52, lon. 14, fell in with a dead sperm whale; took from it 2,500 gallons oil and 500 pieces whalebone; July 14, lat. 44 26, lon. 50, spoke fishing schr. Wane, (of Plymouth,) Kelly, with 510 quintals fish; same time, spoke schr. Swallow, of do., with 5,000 qtls. fish; May 1, on the outward passage from Havana to Liverpool, in lat. 35, lon. 73, passed a herm. brig of about 300 tons, painted black, apparently new, with both masts gone; the first part of her name was Tho——, the rest of it could not be made out; she was perfectly tight, all her boats were gone, and her crew had apparently been taken off by some passing vessel.

Ship Alexander McNiel, (of New-Orleans) Kelleran, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Came the northern passage and had westerly gales to the Banks and been 10 ds. from thence, with light S. W. winds.

Bark Brilliant, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Cardiff 32 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Ankathor, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Newport, Eng., 53 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Boekmann. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 16 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Courser, (of Stockton) Marsden, Tarragona 51 ds., with mdse. to J. McAndrew—vessel to Noah Emery. Passed Gibraltar June 18; came the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks and been 11 ds. from thence, with light S. W. winds; July 9, lat. 42, lon. 42, passed a British bark bound E., with loss of head of foremast.

Bark Dorchester, Harrison, of and from Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Rosalia, (Ital.,) Pesce, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 13. Came a southern passage and had light winds and calms, and been 11 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Emeline, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Peters, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig Acadia, (of Picton,) Ganion, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Active, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Alaska, (of Boston,) Clark, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lothair, Sanders, of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Orrasboo, (of Machias,) Small, Sand River, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Brown, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to order.

Schr. Elizabeth S. Hogan, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. Exchange, Haskell, Bath, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Belle Brown, Hall, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. B. Smith, Chase, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Presey.

Schr. Staten Islander, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Cole, Odber, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Restless, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Brooks, Clinton, Conn.

Schr. Henry Taber, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Westerly, for Rondout.

Schr. Martha Heath, Davis, Boston.

Schr. Caspian, Waites, New-Haven.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Jones, Portland.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Cook, Norwalk.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

SAILED—Steam-ships New-York, for Bremen; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sundown, light, E. N. E.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30.—Arr. bark Quinteros, from Algoa Bay; brigs Abby, from Gonaives; Mary E. Pennell, from Baltimore; and Alice M. Putnam, from Hoboken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 30.—The steamer Caspian, from Liverpool, passed in this morning for Norfolk and Baltimore.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—The Cunard line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. L. Messarier, from New-York July 20, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor at 5 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 30.—The N. G. Lloyds steam-ship Berlin, Capt. Undutsch, from Baltimore July 17, for Bremen, arr. here today.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Arr. steamer Alice, from New-Orleans July 4; bark Alice D., from Charleston June 17; ship F. B. Cutting, from New-Orleans June 22.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVER-SOLDERED

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PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGE HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOUNDNESS OF THESE GOODS IS GUARANTEED, MAKING THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

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